

THE AMADOR LEDGER

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A GOOD POULTICE

of the Ankle Cured by a Brief Application of Little-Known Remedy.

"Last summer I was taking a spin one day in a light trap out in the country, and in attempting to pass a farmer's wagon on a narrow road my trap was overturned and I was thrown heavily to the ground, sustaining a badly sprained ankle," George Maxwell says, in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. "The farmer came running up to assist me, and when he found what was the matter returned to his wagon and came back with a few tobacco leaves under his arm. 'If you'll let me make a poultice out of these and place it on your ankle it will be all right in the morning,' he said, and as I was about five miles from a doctor's office, I told him to go ahead. It couldn't do me any harm, I thought, and it might have a slightly cooling effect while I was driving back to town. He dipped the leaves in the water of a creek near by, then bound them tightly around my ankle, with the aid of a handkerchief, and assisted me into my vehicle. When I reached my room I was surprised to find that the pain in my ankle was much lessened, and decided to give the poultice a fair trial. In the morning when I awoke there was absolutely no pain in my ankle whatever, and only the slightest suggestion of a swelling. I was able to don my shoes without trouble and that day attended to business as if nothing had befallen me. Since then one of my friends suffered a sprain and consented to have a leaf tobacco poultice applied, which resulted in his case just as it did in mine. I have also tried it in other instances of slight injury, where there was pain and danger of swelling, and have found that invariably it relieved the pain within a remarkably short space of time, and generally prevented any swelling. A friend of mine claims to have tried it with good results for a slight attack of rheumatism, and I have no doubt that it actually did what he claims for it, but, at any rate, for sprains or similar injuries, I am now a firm advocate of the simple, homely remedy to which I was introduced by my accident in the country a few months ago."

HARES AND RABBITS DIFFER

Former Has Longer Hind Legs, Makes Greater Leaps and Is a Nomad.

The hare is a camper-out. On being alarmed, rabbits scuttles back to their burrows, says the Detroit News-Tribune, and are below ground in a moment, but the hare is practically homeless. It passes most of the day in what is called its "form," a mere depression in the open field, which a townsman might pass over without thinking that it was anything in particular, and feeds at night. A view of the hare does not give the same impression of white as that received when the rabbit is in flight, for the tail of the hare is black on top and not always held up. But the fleetness and length of the hind legs of the hare and its leaping pace—in such contrast with the tumbling run of the rabbit—are things which most clearly mark "puss" from "bunny" in the night. The length of the hind legs is so great that the hare has difficulty in making a straight course downhill. Hares are not only good runners, but good swimmers. Rabbits will enter the water when pressed hard, but do not like a wetting.

LICORICE GROWS WILD.

Sailor Tells of Country in Which the Root Flourishes Without Any Care.

A bundle of licorice root—slim, round sticks of tobacco-brown wood—lay on the counter and the sailor took one up and began to chew it end.
"I have seen the place where this stuff grows wild," he said. "Do you know where that place is, Cad?"
"Can't say I do," replied the druggist.
"It is along the banks," said the sailor, "of the Tigris and the Euphrates. The licorice is a wild plant in those parts. For miles and miles the licorice patches spread, and the smell of them fills the air. It is a sweet, heavy smell."
"In them parts they cut the licorice plants regularly, and they use the poor, crooked, imperfect sticks for firewood. The good, clean, straight sticks they bundle up—just like this bundle here—and ship to England and America. Some of the sticks go to druggists, to be sold cheap or given away, but most of them, nearly all of them, go to the snuff and tobacco manufacturers. What for? Why, to be used in adulter—I mean in flavoring, tobacco and snuff."

LADY DOCTORS FOR CRAZED

German Specialist Advocates Women Physicians in Hospitals for Lunatics.

One of the most famous German physicians for the treatment of mental diseases, Prof. Ludwig, is earnestly advocating the employment of women physicians in lunatic asylums. After years of investigation he has come to the conclusion that the insane are peculiarly susceptible to a woman's presence and influence, not only the women, but the men as well. He says he has been instrumental in obtaining the admission of one woman physician to an asylum for women in south Germany and the results are simply phenomenal. The women are more tractable, and in the cases where mental disease is the result of sexual trouble the woman doctor works wonders. Ludwig is certain that in a short time no men physicians will be employed in female lunatic asylums. His opinion is supported in large measure by another eminent authority, Dr. Krapelin.

SCOTT'S EMULSION
The soothing and comforting effects of De Witt's witch hazel salve, when applied to piles, sores cuts, boils, etc., subdues pain almost instantly. This salve draws out the inflammation, reduces swelling and acts as a rubefacient, thus circulating the blood through the diseased parts, permitting or aiding nature to permanently remove the trouble entirely. Sold by all druggists.

WORLD'S QUEEREST CRANK.

Dies Martyr to His Faith.

By the death of August Englehardt, news of which has just been received here, the world has lost its queerest crank. He was the last survivor of the little sect of naked, fruit-eating sun worshippers which he established on a tropical island. He sought to regenerate mankind by starting an Eveless Eden sans fig leaves. He and his two misguided followers possessed the courage of their convictions, and perished rather than abandon their experiment.

Englehardt was no ordinary man. He was a native of Bavaria, a university graduate and an author of considerable merit. He might have made something of a mark in the world if he had not sickened of civilization and its ways. It is said that the failure of a woman to reciprocate his affection was the cause of it, but this is mere conjecture and due to the fact that the fair sex was excluded from his scheme for restoring mankind to an earthly paradise. He believed that where woman came the devil was sure to follow, and he didn't intend to run any risk of getting into the same sort of trouble that Adam did.

It was his opinion that the human race originated in the "sun-blessed" tropics, and only there could it obtain a fresh start on the right track. In 1901 he came to New Britain in search of a suitable place for the establishment of a community which he fondly hoped would form the first link in a chain of similar settlements that would eventually gird the earth. He purchased the little island of Kabakou, situated in the Duke of York group, and about fifteen miles from Herbertsboe, the seat of the German administration in New Guinea. It is 165 acres in extent and coconut trees flourish there in abundance. He believed that living in the primitive fashion required of those who joined the order it would suffice to maintain 250 men.

"I have proclaimed Kabakou an open fruit garden and sun grove," he said in a letter setting forth his ideas, "for the purpose of reclaiming degenerate mankind to their true state of existence. I will settle it with fruit-eating sun worshippers to rear great, pure, true, sane men by giving its members natural conditions of life. I will send out as missionaries members of the sun order who have been tried, and found to be true, natural-living men. In this way I shall establish similar colonies round the whole equator. The more people who join me and the greater the means placed at my disposal the quicker will these colonies be formed."

Expecting a rush of applicants, he laid down very stringent rules as to the conditions on which candidates for earthly perfection and human regeneration should be taken into his island paradise. Among them were the following:
"1. Only men of noble and excellent character will be admitted.
"2. Each applicant must be recommended by two respectable, credible persons, approved of by the leader of the sun order.
"3. A payment of \$250 for such as can afford that amount; for less wealthy persons a sum corresponding to their means; and for the poor sun-worshippers nothing at all."

Naked man comes into the world and naked he goes out of it, and naked he should abide in it, according to the high priest of the sun-worshippers. He insisted that his followers should never, under any circumstance, wear a vestige of clothing. He held that clothes poisoned the system, and that by intercepting the rays of the sun "the source of all life, of all mind and all strength," they prevented the attainment of a perfect humanity. Marriage he also regarded as an abomination and strict celibacy was enjoined. Fruit which ripened in the sun was alone to be eaten. Houses were forbidden. He would tolerate nothing that interfered with living close to nature all the time. By going around stark naked, bathing constantly in the sun and eating nothing but fruit, he declared his followers would eventually be able to subsist without food or drink of any sort and gain the power of transporting themselves at will to any part of the world without having to patronize railways or steamships.

On taking possession of his island, Englehardt stripped himself to the buff, and, armed with a palm leaf to keep off flies, fleas and mosquitoes, confidently awaited a host of regenerating recruits. A lot of folk in Germany had signified their intention of joining him when he got his paradise started, but when it came to the scratch all but two backed out. Some clamored for concessions in the shape of beefsteak, and some base backsliders declared they would not tackle the paradise job unless permitted to bring their best girls with them. But Englehardt was adamant to all these appeals. He would admit no one to membership in the sun order who was not willing to adhere to all the rules and regulations which he had laid down for its guidance, and which he faithfully observed himself. The two men who joined him on these terms were Max Lutzow, a musician, who conducted an orchestra in Berlin that bore his name, and Heinrich Eukens, a native of Heligoland, who had settled in the same city. They consigned their clothing to the sea on landing on Kabakou, and settled down to a course of sunbathing and fruit diet.

But the sudden change to an equatorial climate, exposed to the fierce heat of the sun all day, and sleeping on the sand at night, with no bodily nourishment but cocoanut, soon reduced Eukens to a condition of extreme physical weakness. In that state he was smitten with malaria. In accordance with the rules of the order he took no remedies, but lay in the direct rays of the sun and fasted for three days. On the fourth day he succumbed to the "hunger cure." But his fate did not weaken the faith of the other two men. Skeptics might sneer, but they felt certain that they were on the right track, and that through them the human race would ultimately be regenerated. Stark naked and with their skins tanned to the color of leather, they wandered about the island and seemed quite happy and contented with their primitive life and frugal fare. The natives regarded them with superstitious reverence and settlers who visited them occasionally looked upon them as harmless lunatics.

At the beginning of this year Latow was carried out to sea in the Methodist mission cutter, which had drifted away. Owing to adverse currents, and when the boat was recovered some considerable time afterward it contained the corpse of the deluded musician. His loss was a sad blow to Englehardt but he still refused to leave his beloved sun grove and still continued to conform strictly to the rules which he had drawn up for the sect. He subsisted entirely on cocoanuts. At last he was stricken with a severe illness. Learning of his condition, the German authorities sent their medical launch to the island and, despite his protests, insisted on conveying him to the hospital. At Englehardt's request, he was placed in such a position on the little craft that he could gaze upon the island as it receded in the distance. He spoke no word to any one, and, by signs, rejected the nourishment that was offered him. When at length the island vanished from his sight he closed his eyes in death.—Sydney News.

Miners Bisbee and Smith were working a nice little pocket claim adjoining the noted Melones up to a week ago or so, but have now quit because the mine abandoned them. Their corporation neighbor put in a big lot of holes close to the boundary line, with the consequence that the whole hillside went sailing into space and that pocket location hasn't been seen since. This story sounds a shade exaggerated, but the Angels Camp Record says it's a fact, hence we are but reiterating that conservative paper's version of the vanishing quartz vein episode.—Independent.

Fresh foods for babies—All the well-known brands, perfectly fresh—City Pharmacy has them.

A Liquid Cold Cure.
For coughs and colds no remedy is equal to Kennedy's Laxative Honey and Tar—the liquid cold cure. It is different from all others—better, because it expels all cold from the system by acting as a cathartic on the bowels. Gives strength to weak lungs. Affords immediate relief in croup, coughs, colds, whooping cough, etc. Children love it. Sold by all druggists.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY

Reported weekly for the Ledger.

The Time Sense.—Our Ignorance of Odors.—A Propeller Governor.—Ant Recognition.—Sunlight Germ Killing.—Coffeeless Coffee.—Suffocating Microbes.—Science in Mining.—A New Ferment.—Modern Alchemy.

One of our commonest mental operations is estimating periods of time. Attempts have been made to determine the quality of our "time sense," and in the latest experiments, at Harvard University, 251 males and 274 females, from 17 to 23 years old, were required to judge the length of each of four intervals—18, 36, 72 and 108 seconds.—under four different conditions. Comparing the sexes, the females proved to be much less accurate than the males. The male judgments ranged from 1 to 300 seconds, with an almost invariable tendency to under-estimate; and the range of the female was from 1 to 400 seconds, a considerable over estimate being the rule. The second itself is much shorter to the female than the male.

People do not know as many odors as they suppose, according to a New York investigator. Testing 256 girls with a set of 20 common odors, chiefly essential oils, only 6.72, on the average, were correctly named. Those most often identified were wintergreen, camphor, peppermint, vanilla and cloves; those least often recognized were hemlock, bergamot, asafetida, wormwood and lavender.

In a novel device for preventing the racing of propellers, a pendulum gravitates with the vessel's motion. The pendulum is connected to the throttle-valve, and as the stern rises steam is gradually shut off up to the point where the engines are stopped altogether, the valve being reopened as the propeller begins to take water again.

The "recognition-sense," of ants is found by H. Pieron to be a recognition of odor by the antennae. The usual hostilities of ants ceased when those of the stranger species or community were given their own odor, while after losing their antennae they fought friend and foe alike.

Artificial light is to find a powerful rival in sunlight for coming sanatoria. Preparing for an operation for cancer on the external ear. Dr. Hirschberg, a Frankfurt surgeon, visited Caux les Perrieres, on Lake Geneva, where he was exposed to the sun's rays for many hours a day, and the effect was so unexpected and surprising that he extended his stay to several weeks, when his ear became completely healed without the operation. Other cases—including throat treatment by passing sunlight through the open mouth—have given similar remarkable results. It is explained that cells of cancer and other diseased tissue, being unable to protect themselves by absorbing coloring matter from the blood and becoming pigmented, are killed by the sunlight; and that mountain resorts are especially favorable because the intensity of the light is greater, there is less vapor, and the air is free from germs.

Caffeine the stimulating alkaloid of our beverages, forms 3 or 4 per cent of our tea and about 1½ per cent of ordinary coffee. Some years ago G. Bertrand discovered in Madagascar a species of coffee, Coffea humblotiana, that is free from caffeine, but contains the bitter principle cafamarine. Other species with little caffeine have been found since, and very recently three new species have proven to be absolutely free from the alkaloid, though having some bitter substance. These coffees are all confined to Madagascar, experiment showing, however, that their peculiarity is not due to soil or climate.

Pulverized clay is claimed as the successful remedy of Dr. Stumpf, of Wurtzburg, for intestinal disease, including Asiatic cholera. It is given to the fasting child or adult in a dose of 10 to 100 grains, and is supposed to act by enveloping the microbes and checking their development and the production of toxins. Fever gives place in half an hour to a crisis like that of pneumonia.

Johnson and Hare from eucalyptus leaves, and this has proven so resistant to temperature that it converts sugar into alcohol at 105 degrees F., and has even withstood for a short time a temperature of 170 degrees. A further advantage is that foreign micro-organisms can be destroyed by heat without injuring the yeast. The name Saccharomyces thermotomum has been given to the new yeast, and it is regarded as so valuable that it has been protected by 55 patents in different parts of the world. The cells are more oval and rather smaller than those of ordinary yeast.

Radium breaks up into helium and lead, if Rutherford's inferences are true. Radium has an atomic weight of 226, and if each of the five alpha particles given off is an atom of helium of mass 4, the residue must have an atomic weight of 206, about that of lead. This metal, moreover, is present in all radio-active minerals.

Sodium or zinc duo-silicate, in a hot ½ or 1 per cent solution, is a new French preservative and fireproofing for wood, especially for mines.

PLYMOUTH SCHOOL REPORT.
Fourth month, ending Dec. 22, 1905.

Rooms.	Enrollment.	Attendance.	Per cent.
Boys.	Girls.	No.	No.
Mr. Anthony's.	34	18	57.5
Miss Slavich's.	3	14	37.5
Total enrollment.	87		

Mr. Anthony's room.—Neither absent nor tardy: Lester Walton, Harry Weston, George Easton, John Fregulia, Lawson Anthony, Mary Fregulia, Viola Wheeler, Clara Fregulia, Jessie Clarke, E. (excellent) in diligence, deportment and neatness: Lester Walton, Mary Fregulia, Ethel Potter, Lizzie Burke, Annie Burke, Beldine Ziblich, Hazel Easton, John Fregulia, George Wilson, Cecil Miller, Viola Wheeler, Annie Roberts.

E in at least nine-tenths of studies taken: Lizzie Burke, Annie Burke, Ethel Potter. Roll of Honor: Dora Slavich, Dora Negrich, Daphne Culbert, Wallace Potter, Jodie Roberts.

Miss Slavich's room.—Neither absent nor tardy: Wallace Pritchard, Willie Pritchard, Lawrence Jellich, Alvin Anthony, Lonella Wilson, Mae Slavich, Maryellen Roberts, Marion Parsons, Vinnie Butorovich, Liona Wilson, Elynn Roberts, Willie Woolford, Willie Liddicoat, Loretta Burke, Gladys Felker, Herbert Liddicoat, Louis Roberts.

E in diligence, deportment and neatness: Gertrude Miller, Lizzie Keyes, Ruth Parsons, Jessie Packard, Charlie Packard, Alvin Wild, Edwin Pritchard, Gladys Felker, Pearl Ming, Diamond Maynard Morris, Jimmie Tibbets, Herbert Liddicoat, Wesley Phillips, Louis Roberts.

E in at least nine-tenths of studies taken: Wallace Pritchard, Willie Pritchard, Lester Wheeler, Lawrence Jellich, Alvin Anthony, Lonella Wilson, Mae Slavich, Maryellen Roberts, Vinnie Butorovich, Alvin Sumners, Elynn Roberts, Willie Woolford, Willie Liddicoat, Loretta Burke, Lizzie Vollmer.

Property Deeded to State.

We herewith give another instalment of property deeded to the state on account of delinquent taxes, the deeds remaining unanceled. Where the quantity of land is omitted from the description, the number of acres is 100. The list is only half completed, and will be continued next week.

Mrs. Maggie Fagan, 3200., 33-7-11 and 34-7-11, 853 13
Pete: Gianbonini, part of lot 20 block 3, Amador City 2 68
P Holland, lot Sutter Creek, 1 58
Raleigh Isaacs, poss, right 24-7-11, 5 99
B Brignole, mort, by Joseph A Janssens et ux, Sutter Creek, 5 65
A Chichizola, mort, by Ann and W F Leonard, Amador City, 7 09
E S Maden, 15-7-11, 16 20
J H Hayden, mortgage by Josiah Phillips, Sutter Creek, 2 13
E K Templeton, lot 3 block 9, Sutter Creek, 5 99
Levi Worley, lot 15 block 22, Sutter Creek, 3 89
Alfred B Ann, 5a., 2-7-9, 8 18
C S Martin, mort, by Z T Landes and transferred to above, 80 a., 27-7-9, 26 91
WS Wilson, mort, by Z T Landes, transferred to above, 80a, 27-7-9 18 11
Albert Barber, poss, 40 a. 8-7-10 3 73
Jonathan Burt, lot 2, block 6, Plymouth, 5 47
Charles H Root, mort, by O N Bartlett, 40a., 20-7-9, 4 31
James N Berry, 140a. 4-3-10, 9 32
John Carlson, lot 14-7-10, 1 46
Maurice Dore, Gold Mt. Overplus, 17-7-11, 55 51
John Ellis lot 3 block 8, Plymouth, 2 13
Wm Felker lot, 1 block 18, Plymouth, 2 67
G Minther, 26-7-9, 35 06
Edward Grammar, 40 a. 31-8-10, 2 68
Terence McCabe mort, by Wm J Hyde, 120 a. 20-7-9 and 29-7-9 9 30
Thomas Higgins, Red Oak quartz, 11-7-10, 7 09
J C Heald, mort, by Thos Higgins in Red Oak quartz as above, 7 09
James Hathaway, 25 a. 11-8-10, 2 68
E B Jukes, 70 a. 29-7-10 6 06
Susan Keeler, 80a. 27-7-9 9 30
H J Lambert, 40 a. 27-7-9 3 64
G B Koons, 60a. 8-7-9 4 87
John Lamat, lot 7 block 30, Plymouth, 1 58
Charles Lagomasino, lot 9 block 23, Plymouth 2 68
A L Lowe, 80a. 28-7-9 18 11
A G Miller & W Scott, 40 a. 33-7-9 15 89
C Mitchell, 70a. 6-7-11, 4 89
D N Marr, 80a. 28-8-10 and 29-8-10 6 53
H L Mercey, 14-8-10 15 89
Parsons & Gordon, Chicago quartz, 11-7-10 5 99
Red Cloud M. Co's. claim, 35-8-10 11 48
Joseph Lerrano, 20a. 10-7-9 2 68
T N Smith, lot 1 block 14, Plymouth, 1 58
J A Thompson 13-9-9 11 49
Mrs Mary Yager, 1-7-9 31 74
Yellow Jacket Q. M., Drytown John Watson, 40 a., 32-8-10 11 48
Robert Dickson, mort, by Mrs Mary Fontenrose, lot 4, block 6, Sutter Creek 3 77
Sarah A Boone, mort, by Wentworth Boot & Shoe Co., 80a., 28-7-9 18 11
J G Vose, 32-8-12 18 71
Homer Clark, house and lot, Drytown and personal property, 5 45
Bianchi & Bagialupi, 17a., 20-6-12 3 01
H C Farnham, lot 2, block 21, lots 5 and 7, block 18, lots 4 and 5 block 8, lot 6 block 13, Plymouth 5 92
William Felker, lot 1 block 8 and, personal property, Plymouth 5 46
Maurice Dore, Gold Mt. Overplus quartz, 17-7-11 63 76
Ball and Johnson, 40 a., 9-7-10 4 27
Jonathan Burt, lot 2 block 16, Plymouth 1 75
S Bonnetts, 70 a., 20-8-10 7 58
Mrs B Catty, 56 a., 15-7-9 34 50
Mrs Angelini Chris, lot 4 block 5, Plymouth 1 75
H L Macy, 14-8-10 20 75
Robert Landgreble, mort, by Walter Hadden, 35, 36-7-11, 8 07
Unknown Owner, 140 a., 30-8-10 5 65
Unknown Owner, 80a., 27-7-13 8 55
John Dynan, 21-7-11 and personal property, 10 95
Mrs Mary Young, lot in Plymouth, 3 01
Mrs E L McLellan, lot 17 block 11 Plymouth 4 27
William Miller, 10 a., 14-8-10 15 68
M Muquid, lot south of Plymouth, 1 75
Paolo Demartini part of lot 4 block 4, Sutter Creek 4 27
John Bassi part of lot 20 block 3, Amador City 6 82
L Bonunassett mort, by P N Peck, Volcano 13 14
D G Leggett, quartz mine in 27-7-11 7 01
Frank Marinovich 40a., 22-8-11 and personal property 8 27
Mrs S H Nichols, lot 4 block 21, Plymouth 3 01
Mrs S A Nichols, lot 7 block 3, Amador City, and pers property 3 10
J J Thomas, lot 12 block 3 and lot 17 block 1, Amador City 10 53
B Summers, lot 3 block 27, Plymouth, lot near New London m 5 09

DEMAND THE BRAND
BOSS OF THE ROAD
OVERALLS
Newstadt Bros. San Francisco

J H Holman, lot 8 bl. 15, Plym 7 50
N G Young, Grass Valley quartz 1 67
Martha Wells, 29 and 31-8-12 6 82
J B Weston, 31-8-12 16 94
William Turner, 120 a., 31-8-12 7 82
B F Tyler, 85a., 19, 20, 29-8-12 7 82
R L Graham mort, by A M Hale Estate Mrs N Lattrell, lot 7 bl. 3, Pine Grove 1 75
Lone Hill M Co., 3 and 4-7-11 59 33
Robert O McKean, 145a., 4-7-13 7 58
H C Farnham, 238a., 27, 34-8-11 30 52
J F Gray, lot 5 block 7, Plymouth, 2 38
Fort John quartz, 23-7-10 1 12
W B French 20a., 25-8-11 2 00
Mrs Amelia Warren, lot in Plymouth, 1 12
Fred Hammer, 20 a., 18-7-9 3 01
Pietro Gianbonini, part of lot 20 block 3, Amador City 3 01
J F Robben 80a., 1-7-9 2 86
L Lagomarsino, lot 1 block 21 Plymouth 1 92
—Largomarsino, part of lot 4 block 14, Plymouth 3 65
Benjamin Leonard, 28-7-9 73 89
A G Miller, 18-7-9 27 07
George Elliot, mining claim, 33-7-15 13 14
E L Lucot, lots 9, 10 bl. 11, Volcano 3 01
Ben Nickley, 28-8-11 14 35
John Petrinoch lot 5 bl. 18 Plymouth 6 30
D H Rule, 19, 23-7-12 11 91
Estate of W H Putman, 14-8-11, 2 86
Richard Powers, 25-7-12, mining claim and lot, Volcano 12 10
J D Neff, lot 8 bl. 9, Oleta 4 27
Peck and Young, 40a., 26-7-12 3 01
C Gradlere, 40a., 21-7-13 3 06
Frank M Harrell, 23, 24-8-10 8 71
W R Harding, 120a., 3-6-12 10 62
R L Graham, mort, by A M Hale 17-7-12 11 11
Thomas Higgins et al, Red Oak 11-7-10 8 07
T J Sampson, lot 8 bl. 13, Plym Estate of Antone Reggesio, interest in lots in New Chicago, 2 38
Estate of M Slavich, lot 3 bl. 25, Plymouth 3 01
L Devoito, lot 5 bl. 30 1 75
Chris Dabovich, lot 5 bl. 30, Plymouth 1 75
Mrs Moore, house in Amador City 3 01
Jenkin Griffiths lot 2 bl. 29, Plymouth 3 41
Nathaniel Chapman, mort, by James M Berry, 3-4-7-10 21 61
Mrs D Owens, lot 2 bl. 17, Plymouth 4 09
James O'Brien, lot 4 bl. 43 and 3 bl. 26, Plymouth 1 75
Mrs F Perano, lot 5 bl. 27 Plymouth 1 75
A Chichizola, mort, by B Penadola, 17-6-11 8 21
Michael Oliveras, lot in 36-6-11 Ideal Placer M Water and Power Co., 85a., lots 1 and 2 bl. 6 and 2, 3 bl. 7 Lancha Plana, 43 69
S Denny & Bros., 80 a., 31-6-10 6 57
C W Woods, 23-6-11 13 48
J N Croley, 130a., 5-8-10 22 76
Juan Araso, 40a., 5-8-10 6 47
John Riley, lot 3 bl. 27, Ione 4 50
Mrs J Russell, 40 a., 29-5-10 4 55
M Murray, lot 7 bl. 5, lot 1 bl. 2, lots 7, 8 bl. 5, lot 2 bl. 3 and lots 2, 14 bl. 6, Lancha Plana 17 66
J K Kenoeche, 40a., 29-6-10 3 53
J C Jamison, blacksmith shop near Dosbe's store 13 51
Estate of R M Dillon, lot Pine Grove 5 55
M Gradlere, 40a., 11-6-12 3 01
D Heming 40a., 35-6-10 3 01
A B Chandler, 120 a., 32 and 33-7-12 17 50
Fred Cononica, 24 and 25-7-12 6 82
F A Atkinson, 29 and 30-7-13 13 14
R M Armstrong, 80a., 35-7-12 7 31
W J Templeton, 400a., 15-5-10 5 55
Chas J Russell, 3, 9 and 10-5-10 7 11
J W Stewart 290a., 31 and 36-6-10, 6-5-11 and 1-5-10 New York quartz and machinery thereon, north and south extensions of same, 10a., 31-6-11 and ditch leading from Jackson creek to John Bull Diggings 68 25
John Harter, mort, by J Powers in New York gravel mine, Robinson district 17 43
I Mettler, lot 5 bl. 1 Oleta 1 50

"Really syndicate." Continental H. & L. Stock. Certificates and stock of above companies redeemed for cash. Full cash price. Geo. D. Shadburne Jr, 512 Call Building, San Francisco. s ps
Map of Amador County, corrected to 1904, for sale at Amador Ledger office.
Lemons, oranges, and bananas constantly on hand at Nettle's Mkt.

WE CURE MEN
Suffering from delicate diseases, such as physical and mental decay, Varicocele, Stricture, Piles, Blood Diseases, Prostatic Disease, Contracted Disorders, Loss of Vital Power, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Lost Manhood, Mucous Discharges, etc.
We have the most modern, rational and perfect method of treatment for the quick and permanent cure of all newly contracted, nervous and chronic disorders of men and guarantee a cure in every case undertaken or no charge. We are permanently located in Stockton.

Our Fees are Fair and Our Cures are Lasting.

WEAK MEN
When others fail, we cure. There is no better equipped medical institution anywhere, and the services we render afflicted men are as superior as our facilities are complete.

CONSULTATION FREE
Call or write for Guide to Health, (illustrated) free (sealed). All letters sacredly confidential. Our references are the business men of Stockton and the hundreds of cured patients.

Dr. Freshman & Co.
Cor. Main and Calif. Sts., STOCKTON

Indigestion Overcome.
Indigestion is easily overcome by the use of Kodol dyspepsia cure, because this remedy digests what you eat and gives the stomach a rest—allows it to recuperate and grow strong again. Kodol relieves indigestion, belching of gas, sour stomach, heart-burn, etc., and enables the digestive organs to transform all foods into the kind of rich red blood that makes health and strength. Sold by all druggists.

THE AMADOR LEDGER

Published Fridays by
R. WEBB - - - Editor and Manager

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Subsequent insertions—per square each— .50

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT JACKSON AS
SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

THIS PAPER is kept on file at E. C. DAKES' Advertising Agency, 124 Sansome St., San Francisco, California, where contracts for advertising can be made for it.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1906

The Water Famine.

The scarcity of water for running industry is the most serious problem that Amador county has faced in many years. We have had years of light rainfall in the early winter months before; we have had colder seasons than the present year, but never since the organization of canal system for the distribution of water has the county experienced such a crippling of her main industry, on account of water shortage, as during the present season. It is not because the mines are using more water than formerly. Indeed, the reverse is the case. Electric power has been substituted for water in many places, effecting a big reduction in the demand for the liquid element. But in spite of this conservation of water the mines are faced with a partial shut-down all along the line. This result cannot be laid altogether to the freezing weather at the head of the canal system. Frost is a regular visitor in that region; his appearance is looked for and his work in a measure at least anticipated and provided for. There is no question that the weather conditions this year have been unusual. But the provision for the storage of water was deemed ample to keep the local machinery moving at least, during any season. But all calculations in this regard have been upset, and Amador is confronted with a condition of affairs, which if not remedied in future years, threatens disaster to quartz mining along the mother lode.

The vast quantity of water used in running the machinery at El Dorado for the supply of power to outside cities is unquestionably the main cause of the shortage for local purposes. The water would be ample for Amador county power in the driest season were it not for these immense drafts outside. The storage capacity is not adequate for all requirements. It will probably be made sufficient in the course of time, even though the enlargement process should extend over many years. But what will become of local mining during this process of storage enlargement? It is hardly in accordance with legal principles that home industries should be sacrificed for the accommodation of interests one hundred and fifty miles from our own territory. Home affairs should be provided for first, and the surplus might then be used on the outside. The power is generated in Amador; the water by which it is generated flows through our borders; why should not our own mines have a first right to the power. A land owner along the banks of a stream has a right to use the water for necessary purposes, in the face of any water rights secured by others. It cannot be diverted to his detriment. Why should it not be the same with regard to electric power? Why should not the counties furnishing the power have preferential right to the use of the current for light and power. The law has not provided for the new conditions that have arisen through the long-distance transmission of electric power, but undoubtedly it will so provide in the course of time.

In El Dorado the fees of the county clerk, auditor and recorder for 1905 aggregated \$3158.80, almost enough to pay the salaries of those officers. In Amador county these offices fall a long way short of being self-sustaining. They ought to be more than self-sustaining. They ought to be, if the schedule of fees were adjusted to subserve the public interests, a source of profit. As it is the general taxpayers are called upon to sustain the burden of running the recorder's office, and the cost of civil litigation. It is a shameful system that permits such injustice. It has been going on for years, from bad to worse. The sheriff's office, that formerly paid a considerable sum every year into the treasury on account of fees collected, has almost ceased to furnish any revenue from this source. In El Dorado county they are complaining because of the low rate to which the official fees have been cut, but Amador county has even greater reason to complain on this score. At the coming election for officers and members of legislature, a definite issue ought to be made on this matter.

For those chapped hands and lips use Kusner's cold cream. Nothing will please an invalid as well as a package of those fancy cakes from Nettles' Mkt.

"ALL SIGNS FAIL IN A DRY TIME."
THE SIGN OF THE FISH NEVER FAILS IN A WET TIME.

Remember this when you buy Wet Weather Clothing and look for the name TOWER on the buttons. This sign and this name have stood for the BEST during sixty-seven years of increasing sales.

If your dealer will not supply you write for free catalogue of black or yellow waterproof all coats, slickers, suits, hats, and horse goods for all kinds of wet work.

A. J. TOWER CO. THE SIGN TOWER'S TOWER CANADIAN CO.
BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A.
TORONTO, CAN. LONDON, ENGL.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Don't try cheap cough medicines. Get the best, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. What a record it has, sixty years of cures! Ask your doctor if he doesn't use it for coughs, colds, bronchitis, and all throat and lung troubles.

"I have found that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best medicine I can prescribe for bronchitis, influenza, croup, and colds."
M. LOEBMAN, M.D., Hudson, N. Y.

25c. per bottle. All druggists.

That Whisky Bill.

There has been considerable talk over a certain claim presented to the board of supervisors by sheriff Norman for liquors and other articles furnished the jury in the case of the people vs Clarence Murphy, which bill was allowed by the board at their meeting this month in the sum of \$21.10. In face of the criticism that has been induced in, even going to the extreme of sending telegraphic messages to outside papers on the subject, we deem it not out of place to explain the circumstances surrounding said bill, in order to remove false impressions regarding the same. So far published accounts have been misleading, and intended to create prejudice for partisan purposes. We do not wish to be understood that Amador county treasury should bear the burden of furnishing liquor, cigars and so forth to jurors in charge of the sheriff; neither do we claim that the supply of such articles to jurors on duty can be entirely avoided, without perilous results; much less do we contend that the sheriff should pay for such things out of his own salary.

The facts are these: The twelve men comprising the jury in the Murphy trial were in the sheriff's charge fourteen days; they were all, or nearly all, accustomed to take stimulants in the shape of spirituous liquor; not to excess, but once or twice a day, like thousands of other citizens. Persons addicted to this habit, cannot be expected to break off suddenly, even if they are sworn as jurors. The law does not require a man to be a total abstainer even while engaged in jury duty. To compel men to shut off the habit while so engaged would probably retard the course of justice, and increase the expense of jury trials. In Amador county jurors are in charge of the officer from the time of swearing in until a verdict is rendered; they are not allowed to separate; nor to go up to a bar individually and call for the usual beverage. Everything is furnished through the officer in charge.

In the Murphy trial, sheriff Norman refused to allow liquor on his own responsibility. But some rebellious, saying they had always had liquor, and must have some. The judge of the superior court was appealed to, the matter laid before him, and the sheriff was instructed to furnish them with all necessary of comfort and conveniences—and liquor was deemed included in the category, the attorneys consenting thereto.

To have done otherwise was likely to lead to grave consequences. Fortified by the court orders, the jurors during the trial were given a stimulant in the shape of whiskey twice a day while the trial was going on. While they were locked up, deliberating on their verdict, no liquor of any kind was permitted.

At the December meeting of the board of supervisors the bill was presented, as necessities furnished to jury, and rejected because it was not itemized. The following month it was presented in itemized form, as follows:

Six bottles whiskey \$6.00
Sherry wine .70
Cards .90
Papers 1.75
Three gallons whiskey 11.25
Medicine .50
Total \$21.10

In this shape it was allowed; supervisor Burke voting no. This is the history of the matter. We believe that jurors wanting whiskey should pay for the same themselves; but we do not believe that a niggardly policy should be pursued in denying them reading matter, or means of innocent amusement at the county's expense, while engaged in county business.

Unclaimed Letters

In Jackson post office, January 12
Julia Alvarer, Ed Cikut, Pietro Chiado, Fernanda Giovannoni (2), Engino Gehnini, Giuseppe Giovannoni, Masino Magnani, A. Nollini, Louis Peverelli, Lombardi Piofo, Eurico Piombo, Giovanni Pazzebani, Pavo Sanbraillo, C. E. Sullivan.

SUPERIOR COURT.

HON. H. C. HUST, JUDGE.
Estate of Frank J. Prouty—Hearing continued until January 13.
Florence E. Thompson vs Henry Thompson. No appearance of defendant. Interlocutory decree of divorce granted plaintiff.

DOCUMENTS RECORDED.

The following instruments have been filed for record in the recorder's office since our last report:
We publish a complete list of documents recorded, and must decline to accede to any request to suppress any document from these columns. Don't ask us to do so.

Deeds—Mariano Salina to Margherita Molino, lot 53 of the Hamilton tract, Jackson, \$750.
This Boyson, to Felix Huot, 80 acres in 29-7-10, \$600.

W. H. Moreland as Bishop to the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Sacramento, a corporation sole, part of lot 1 in block 5, Sutter Creek, \$1.

W. H. Moreland as Bishop to the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Sacramento, a corporation sole, lot in Jackson, \$1.

Frank M. Potter et ux to H. Leavitt, 147.22 acres in 30-35-8, \$225.
Cancellation of Mortgages—White to Amador Lumber Co.
Molano to Salena.
Soraeco to Serra.
Soraeco to Liddicoat.
Leavitt to Pagan.
Soraeco to Williams.

Mortgages—George A. Gritton et ux to Lorenzo Oneto, land in 14-7-12 with personal property and mining improvements, \$5000 for one year at 10 per cent per annum.

Mortgages—George Kretcher et ux to John E. Brown, 80 acres in 24-8-10, \$500 for one year at 8 per cent per annum.

Patent—United States to George A. Gritton, 50 acres in 14-7-12 as agricultural land.

Certificate of Sale—T. K. Norman, sheriff to W. H. McCormick Rising Star quartz, mine in 11-7-10, \$833.15.

Deeds—Luciano Gazzera to Italian Consul at San Francisco.

Locations—Thos Boyson locates a mill site in 14-7-10 of less than 5 acres.

Commissions—American Bonding Co., of Baltimore to J. L. Pontenrose to act as agent at Jackson.

American Bonding Co., of Baltimore to Robert C. Hole to act as agent at Jackson.

Locations—S. C. Chaney locates the Chance Manganese claim in 34-6-10.

Arthur Mills locates the Red Hill quartz claim for Red Hill M. Co., in Oleta district.

Martin E. Odell locates the Snow Storm quartz claim in Kooloon district.

W. D. Manley et al locates the Standard quartz claim about one mile above West Point bridge.

John E. McLeod locates Buckeye copper claim in Camp Oryza district.

Thos Boyson locates 2 1/2 acres as a mill site in 24-7-10 for Buena Ventura quartz claim.

Thos Boyson locates the Buena Ventura quartz claim in 25-7-10.

Chattel mortgage—C. J. Loomis et ux to Frederick Yager, personal property in lone, \$300 for 3 months at 6 per cent per annum.

Proof of labor—F. Puleta on Adams No. 2 quartz claim in Jackson district.

Wm. C. Sherwood et al on Tennessee quartz claim Volcano district.

Don't wait, but get in and buy your goods while the sale lasts, one more day, Saturday, Jackson Shoe Store.

AUKUM.

Arthur Mills, of this place is in Sacramento to negotiate a trade with a number of parties there for the sale or manufacture of a new kind of an automobile, of which he is the inventor.

A party here is doing some business in trapping with a large double spring trap. He caught a large fox this week, and the next day he caught his large "Thomas cat." He had to take the cat and trap to his shop and loosen the springs with a vise, the springs being too strong to loosen otherwise, before his catship could be freed.

The snow that fell a week ago still lies in patches on the hill sides.

Mr and Mrs W. Warren and daughter Laura and Mrs Bates, sister of Mrs Warren, went past on their way to Oleta to attend the installation of Odd Fellows that takes place there to-night.

Henry Seeley and Jack Slaven are working in the Red Hill mine.

Albert Seeley went up home this evening, to see his sister Hattie before she goes to Placerville to school.

Cleve Bell and Ed. Brumfield attended the dance at Edner's hall the 7th.

Mrs Jack Barclay was here after medicine that was sent from Plymouth for her sick husband.

John Mooney and his wife passed up the road, to where their present residence is, and where John is engaged in mining.

Mrs Hugh Bell of Shenandoah, was the guest of her sister-in-law, Mrs Chas Bell Sunday and Monday.

Roy Warren is up from Lake county, where he has been teaching school he is going away on Sunday to begin teaching again, the place of which I did not ascertain.

Hugh Bell and his wife were over to see the former's father and mother, Mr and Mrs Chas. Bell, Sunday.

John Forbes and his wife were the guests of Mr and Mrs Chas. Bell Sunday, when they returned home Miss Bertha came back on a visit with them.

Daisy Bell is sick with a cold and sore throat.

Mrs J. F. Brumfield was the guest of Mrs Chas Bell Monday.

Mrs Chas Bell was the guest of Mrs L. Stumpff Wednesday and Thursday.

Nix.

Bad Indeed.

Losing flesh is indeed a bad sign. Take Scott's Emulsion for it. For weak indigestion, for defective nourishment, for consumption, take Scott's Emulsion. It restores flesh because it strikes to the cause of the loss.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to express our heartfelt thanks to all friends and neighbors, who tendered their kindly aid during the last illness and funeral rites of our parent, Andrew McLaure; and also to the members of the choir who sang at the grave.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McLaure, Volcano, Jan. 8, 1906.

When you wish the finest flavored coffee and teas, remember that W. J. Nettle keeps only the best.

OLETA.

A large crowd of young people attended the dances given in Pine Grove and Volcano, on January 1st and 6th., all had a good time. The same music by Crumly and Mann orchestra will play at a ball in Oleta next Saturday. Of course a large crowd is expected, as it is reported that this orchestra stands next to the lower's band.

Mrs C. Beard has been visiting at home for the past two weeks.

Miss Mabel Votaw and Albert Brown, who are attending the Business College in Stockton spent their Christmas vacation at home.

Mr and Mrs Fournier and son Floyd, are visiting their sister, Mrs E. C. McCormick.

The Oleta cemetery was cleaned and improved last Saturday, by the friends and relatives of those buried therein.

Milton Fournier, who spent a week of hunting in this vicinity with friends, has returned to his studies in Berkeley.

The Rebekahs met and installed new officers last Saturday night, after which a dainty repast was partaken of.

L. Burke has returned to his work in Oakland, after visiting his friends and relatives here.

Mr and Mrs Robinson and family, who have moved to Florin near Sacramento report that all are well and enjoying good health and happiness.

Mrs G. Smith, who is quite ill is recovering.

The Oleta school opened again this week after two weeks' vacation.

Ret Schroeder has returned home.

20 and 25 off on the dollar at the Jackson Shoe Store.

SLATE CREEK AND VICINITY.

January 4, 1906.
Roy Whitrow of San Jose is visiting his aunt Mrs Sadie Colburn.

Arvin Vince of Georgetown is visiting his cousin, Robt Brown, of this place.

Avery Colburn has returned home again, after an absence of five years.

Christmas passed away very quiet in this neighborhood.

The Christmas tree and entertainment given at Forest Home, by Miss Jessie Orr was a financial success and every one enjoyed the program.

One of our popular young ladies Miss Harriet Barney, was married to Mr. J. C. Ybright on Christmas day. We all wish them much happiness.

Mr and Mrs P. Hoff spent Christmas with the latter's mother, Mrs Henry White.

Clifford Clarke passed through our vicinity bidding all his friends goodbye, as he expects to leave for Los Angeles, where he will attend a university.

New Year's eve nearly all the young folks in the neighboring districts gathered at the Greilich home, and held a watch party to see the old year out. The evening was spent with much pleasure in playing various games and singing. Progressive card playing was one of the main features, also a pumpkin contest by guessing how many seeds it contained. Frank Greilich coming the closest, won the first prize, and Myrtle Colburn second prize, and Jennie White and Henry Greilich were the lucky ones on the booby contest. Frank Greilich entertained the crowd by playing various selections of music on his Columbia graphophone.

At a late hour, some of the young men set off fireworks, and the ladies prepared a fine luncheon, to which all did justice and passed various compliments for the cooks.

After luncheon games were the features till the wee hours, when all departed for their respective homes wishing all a happy New Year, and hoping to all meet again next year.

One of Them.

New hair brushes—made to last for years—long, strong bristles, solid, real wood backs—low prices.

A full line of ladies' and children's trimmed, and ready to wear hats to be closed out below cost at Mrs. K. L. Delahide's

The Staple's Appeal Case.

The case of F. L. Staples, convicted of the murder of his wife at Amador City in August, 1904, and now confined in the county jail under sentence of death, is expected to be heard on appeal by the Supreme court in May next. The brief of appellant has been filed, the attorney general has asked for a second extension of time to file brief in reply. Meanwhile the defendant maintains his demeanor of apparent unconcern, apparently sharing with his attorneys in a confident expectation of securing a new trial at the hands of appellate court. The decision of the supreme court is not likely to be rendered before August.

Correct stationery to appeal to all tastes. City Pharmacy has the daintiest stock of stationery in the city.

Jackson Post Office.

Postmaster Duden informs us that during the past six months there has been an increase of thirty per cent in the money order department of the post office, and about 10 per cent increase in the sale of postage stamps. The amount of reserve funds allowed by the department to be kept on hand has been raised from \$100 to \$200. On account of increased business the bonds for the postmaster have been raised from \$16,000 to \$24,000. The new bonds for the increased amount have recently been sent on to Washington by the incumbent.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

Jackson Gold Mining and Milling Company.—Location of works and principal place of business, Jackson, Amador county, California. Notice is hereby given that at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 27th day of December, 1905, an assessment of three quarters of one cent per share was levied upon the subscribed capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in full on or before the 30th day of January, 1906, by the following vote:—

Ayes: Trustees Garbarini, Kent, Penny, Tam and Brown.

Noes: Trustees none.

Chairman of said Board of Trustees. Attest: JAS. JAY WRIGHT, Clerk of said Board of Trustees. Filed December 18th, 1905.

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TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL

This table gives the highest and lowest temperatures in Jackson for each day, together with the rainfall, as recorded by self-registering instruments kept at the Ledger office:

Date.	Temp. L. H.	Rainfall In.	Date.	Temp. L. H.	Rainfall In.
Jan. 1 (06)	33 62	...	Jan. 17 (06)	...	...
2	32 62	...	18	...	...
3	28 62	...	19	...	...
4	29 70	...	20	...	...
5	30 71	...	21	...	...
6	31 70	...	22	...	...
7	32 72	...	23	...	...
8	30 70	...	24	...	...
9	40 51	...	25	...	...
10	39 55	...	26	...	...
11	43 58	...	27	...	...
12	47 1.04	...	28	...	...
13	...	...	29	...	...
14	...	...	30	...	...
15	...	...	31	...	...
16	...	...		...	...

Total rainfall for season to date... 6.14 inches
To corresponding period last season 13.05 "

LOCAL NEWS

Come in and make your selections of the beautiful sets before the rush at the City Pharmacy.

The advent of the railroad has had a depressing effect on the wayside saloons on the lone road. The Mountain Spring house closed last week, and it is reported that others are preparing to quit, and looking for other quarters.

Presents for young and old, come in and we will select one for you at the City Pharmacy.

Miss Louisa Guerra, who has been employed in the city for several months, returned home Sunday evening.

Ernest Spagnoli left Sunday to resume his studies at the Hastings Law College in San Francisco.

John Flaherty, after a long illness of pneumonia, died at the home of his mother near Kennedy on Sunday. Interment took place Tuesday, in the Catholic cemetery. Rev. Father Gleason officiating.

The body of John Ryan, who died in a private sanitarium in Stockton last Friday, was brought to his home near Martells on Saturday, and the funeral took place on Sunday, under the auspices of Jackson Miners Union, of which he was a member. The remains were interred in the family plot in the Catholic cemetery.

Fresh pickled olives of the season just received; 65c per gallon; Nettle's market.

G. A. Gritton, county treasurer, left Monday morning for San Francisco, to undergo a course of medical treatment. He has been ailing for some time, and a rest was imperatively needed. He may have to undergo a surgical operation, which may require him to be away from his official duties for several weeks. Dr. Scholtz, who has been visiting in Jackson for two weeks, left the same morning, and will take charge of the case in the city.

For horse blankets and everything in the saddle and harness line, see Piccardo's fine stock on Water street.

Scared by the firing of giant powder, the team of Dr. Gall ran away while standing in front of the Mehan residence on the Volcano road. They came down Water street full fear, and at the Ginochio's store G. Quilici grabbed them in an effort to stay their progress. He was thrown into the mud, and one side of the fine suit he wore was literally plastered with mud. The team went on, but at reduced speed, and in front of the bank ran into a vehicle containing the Greek priest, but without doing any harm. Had their progress not been arrested in the manner described a serious accident would most likely have resulted. As it was no damage to either horse, man or vehicle was the fortunate outcome.

Rusher's clothes cleaner will take out all those spots, only 25 cents a bottle with a sponge.

Beginning Saturday afternoon January 20 the Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. church will begin a Woman's Exchange, in Redlick's window, where they will have for sale home-made delicacies at reasonable prices. We kindly solicit the public patronage.

E. E. Hamrick, who is employed by the American River Electric Co., has been visiting his relatives in Amador county during the holidays. —El Dorado Republican.

The appointment of J. F. Scott as postmaster of Ione has been sent to the senate for confirmation.

Prescriptions called for and medicine promptly delivered by City Pharmacy's messenger — no extra charge. Telephone or have your doctor telephone for you—Rusher does the rest.

Miss Henrietta Griffin, saleslady at the Jackson Shoe Store, left Sunday morning for a six weeks' vacation. She will stay a month in San Francisco, and a week or two with friends in El Dorado county.

Last day of our big sale, just think of the prices that we are giving you. Jackson Shoe Store.

Mrs. Paul Guerard, has been confined to her room for several days, with a gripe but at present writing is improving slowly.

Rev. C. E. Winning, of the Methodist Episcopal church will on Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock deliver an address to men, but to not men only, on "The Tragedy of Life." All are welcome. The Sabbath school at 2 p. m. offers opportunity for Bible study to all. You are urged to find your place in one of the classes.

A boy or girl wanted at the Ledger office, to learn printing and reporting.

Buggy robes, horse blankets at P. Piccardo's harness shop. Prices to suit.

I beg to inform my friends and the public, that for 30 days, commencing January 1, 1906, I will sell my entire stock of millinery, ready to wear hats, trimmed or untrimmed hats, velvets, laces, ribbons, etc., at cost, and for suit only.

Miss M. A. Gass.

A VALUABLE INVENTION.
A. B. Summers has Invented an
Angle Meter for Surveying.

A. B. Summers, the well-known surveyor of Plymouth, exhibited in this office an instrument named an angle meter. It is his own invention, and is intended to revolutionize the business of underground surveying for mining purposes, and also for determining angles and grades in railroad, pipe laying and other purposes.

The instrument shown is the first and only one in existence at present. It was made by Weit, Gothe & Co., of Sacramento, who are making arrangements to manufacture them on a large scale. The instrument is entirely of brass, and is a combination of all surveying instruments used in underground work, the practical application of which is so simple that any man of ordinary intelligence is enable to do all surveying needed in mine operations in a few minutes, and as accurately as a professional engineer and surveyor could do it. The saving that this little instrument will effect will be readily understood. Its cost will be placed at a small figure, compared with the cost of the set of instruments which it is designed to replace. Mr Summers has already made application at Washington for a patent for his contrivance, which no doubt will be granted. It has been exhibited in principle to many mining men, who readily recognized its importance and value, and signified their intention to secure one as soon as it is placed on the market. Mr Summers has been working for a couple of years on this invention. The idea was suggested in doing some surveying in a mine where it was impossible to use the ordinary transit. His inventive genius was set to work to get around the difficult, and the outcome of surmounting the trouble in other ways led to the production of the new instrument. He hopes to have the invention on the market in two or three months, and we sincerely hope that he will score a big financial success in so doing.

Additional Locals.

John Singer, a tailor formerly employed at C. H. McKinney's in Sutter Creek, was arrested in San Francisco the latter part of last week, and brought back to Amador county early this week on a charge of larceny. He was living with his wife at the Donovan residence in Sutter, which place was destroyed by fire while the pair were occupying it. He left for the city soon thereafter, and his wife prepared to follow later. Donovan caused certain trunks to be examined, and the officers are alleged to have found therein certain clothing belonging to Mrs. Donovan, and which were supposed to have been lost in the fire. Singer was lodged in the county jail. On Tuesday he was taken before the justice of peace at Sutter and bonds fixed at \$500.

Ledger and Chicago Week y Into ocean, both papers for one year, \$2.50 in advance.

D. W. Lyon, of Sutter Creek is reported as the inventor of a new oil engine, for which he secured a patent in December.

R. C. Bole left for San Francisco Wednesday morning on legal business.

U. S. Gregory went to the city last week, on business and to seek advice as to his health. He has recovered rapidly from his recent sickness.

Miss Nellie Payne, now a teacher in the public school at Lodi, spent the holiday season with her folks in Jackson, and returned to her school Monday.

The two-and-a-half year old girl of J. Milojevich fell from a fence at their residence near the brewery on Wednesday, fracturing the right arm near the elbow.

W. H. Ashman, while working in the Kennedy last Tuesday, was struck in the head with a rock, making a bad scalp wound extending almost from ear to ear.

Mr. Riggs, the route agent of Wells Fargo, was in Jackson this week. He is from Fresno, and reports that Chas. Parker, who is holding a position with the express company in that section is getting along finely.

H. S. Allen of Ione is now in Jackson applying an asphaltum preparation to metal and shingle roofs, which not only stops leaks, but preserves the roof longer than any other known material. Mr. Allen is stopping at the Globe hotel.

A good government league has been organized in Sonora and a set of temporary officers elected. A permanent organization will be effected shortly. The name of the league tells its object—good government to see that existing laws are enforced, desirable new ones formed and the members be given a chance to strive for general improved conditions and at least vote for those they deem desirable candidates for office, even if defeated. —Banner.

BEST FOR THE
BOWELS

If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're ill or will be. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Force, in the shape of violent physic or pill poison, is dangerous. The smoothest, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clean and clear is to take



EAT 'EM LIKE CANDY
Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sickens, Weakens or Grips. In 25 and 50 cents per box. Write for free sample, and booklet on health. Sold by
Selling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York.

KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN

A Holiday Din.

The Christmas of the Greek church was celebrated in Jackson on Saturday and Sunday last in the noisiest fashion ever known in this vicinity. The celebrators were mostly Slavonians, and the din was kept up from Saturday evening until far into Sunday night. The demonstrations consisted of the firing of giant powder on the hill overlooking the town, and an incessant shooting of pistols in every part of town. The disturbance of the peace was an annoyance and a source of danger in many ways. Sleep was out of the question the greater part of Saturday night. The explosions of giant powder were sometimes terrific, shaking the buildings, after the manner of a fourth of July bombardment. This was bad enough, but the firing of pistols loaded with ball in the thoroughfares of town was worse. There was shooting done all over town, and it is a wonder that some one was not hurt.

On Tuesday last we were called to look at the marks of shots at the residence of Mrs. Payne, opposite the Hamilton tract. In the early part of Sunday evening, the inmates heard a shot strike the house, and one made a remark about it at the time, not knowing, however, the closeness of the danger. A day or so after the place where the bullet struck was discovered. A tin flower pot stood in the corner of the south wing of the front porch. The pistol ball passed through the tin can with its earth contents, and then bedded itself in the wooden frame-work of the house, at a point a few inches above the floor. The bullet was easily seen at the time of our visit, and there was no possibility of any mistake as to how it got there. At the time the shot was heard Miss Nellie Payne, who was in the room opposite or near where the shot struck. In the absence of the flower pot the ball would no doubt have passed through the weather boarding to the inside.

Another bullet hole in the same side of the residence, but near the roof, was also in evidence.

A number of other instances are reported of buildings being struck with bullets. These proceedings have been the talk of the street the whole week. Why are such doings tolerated? Is there no law to stop such disturbances and the use of firearms in that fashion? These questions were heard on all sides, and for which no satisfactory answers could be given. Americans are accustomed to noisy celebrations for the fourth of July, and are allowed some latitude on that occasion, and why should not citizens of foreign birth be permitted a like latitude in celebration of their national holidays. Such is the gist of the line of defense. Every law abiding citizen deprecates these things; and hopes that some effort will be made to stop such carrying on under municipal control. We are living in a land of liberty, but not of license to commit breaches of the peace.

License Collections.

The license collector reports the following collections for the quarter ending Dec. 31.	
92 retail liquor in towns	\$1380 00
28 " " wayside	210 00
13 wholesale	97 50
10 merchandise at \$7.50	75 00
5 " " 5.00	25 00
10 " " 3.50	35 00
19 " " 2.50	47 50
50 " " 1.50	88 50
10 pack peddler " 3.50	35 00
3 banker " 10.00	30 00
2 theatre " 2.50	5 00
2 " " 10.00	20 00
1 prop'g'n stallion 15.00	15 00
4 telephone at 5.00	20 00
1 telephone " 30.00	30 00
3 halls " 5.00	15 00
3 water " 25.00	75 00
2 gas-electricity " 50.00	100 00
1 " " " 5.00	5 00
1 hawk " 20.00	20 00
16 nickel-in-slot " 5.00	80 00
Total	\$2408 50
Commission	240 85
Amount paid treasurer	\$2167 65

A Pioneer Lady Crosses the Divide.

Mrs. Anna Maria Butterfield answered the last call at her residence on Broadway on Tuesday last, after a long sickness from the exhaustion of the life forces by extreme age. Deceased was born in Massachusetts in 1829, her maiden name was Smith. She was married to J. A. Butterfield in New Hampshire in 1856, and the same year they started across the plains for California, coming direct to Amador county, and settling near Volcano, where Mr. Butterfield engaged in the saw mill business. In 1873 they moved to Jackson. Mr. Butterfield having been elected county treasurer. The handsome residence on Broadway, which has been the family home for the past 33 years, was erected about this time. Her husband passed to his long home six years ago. She leaves one married daughter, Mrs. Gertrude Barton, who has been her constant attendant in her declining days. She also leaves one sister, Mrs. McKean of Sacramento, who came up to attend the funeral ceremonies; also one brother in Texas.

The funeral was held Thursday afternoon the Rev. Winning officiating the mortal remains being deposited in their final resting place by the side of her life companion in the family plot in Jackson cemetery.

Always Increases the Strength.

A reasonable amount of food thoroughly digested and properly assimilated will always increase the strength. If your stomach is a "little off," Kodol dyspepsia cure will digest what you eat and enable the digestive organs to assimilate and transform all foods into tissue-building blood. Kodol relieves sour stomach, belching, heart-burn, and all forms of indigestion. Palatable and strengthening. Sold by all druggists.



Shooting Scrape Near Amador City.

A serious affray occurred at the boarding house of Sam Lubjetch, near the Bunker Hill mine on Sunday last. The principals to the affair are of Austrian nativity. The shooter is Gus Vankovich, and the man shot C. Begench. The particulars are not easy to get, two versions being in circulation, to suit the feelings of partisans of each side. It seems that Vankovich was employed at the Fremont mine, and Begench at the Bunker Hill. Ill feeling had existed between them for some time, due, according to one version, to the miners' troubles in that locality; but others say it was owing to some woman in the case. Vankovich boarded at the Fremont, while Begench and a brother lived at Lubjetch. Sunday they were celebrating Christmas. Lubjetch invited Vankovich, who was passing to partake of good cheer, and on entering met Begench and his brother. A quarrel ensued, but who was the aggressor we cannot learn. The upshot was that a knife was drawn on the side of Begench, and a pistol by Vankovich. The latter fired five shots from a 32 caliber revolver. It is claimed that the three first shots were fired in the air. One of the last two shots took effect in Begench's shoulder, making a big wound, striking the bone near the shoulder joint, and inflicting an injury from which he will suffer the balance of his days. He is getting along as well as could be expected. After the shooting Vankovich took to his heels and escaped. Deputy sheriff Gray captured him next day near the Fremont mine, and brought him to the county jail, where he is now awaiting a preliminary hearing.

CITY TRUSTEES MEET.

An adjourned meeting of the city trustees was held in the hall of records Thursday evening, January 11. All members present.

The official bonds of the marshal, treasurer and clerk were approved.

Ordinance No. 2, fixing compensation of clerk, marshal and treasurer adopted.

Ordinance No. 3, fixing bonds of above officers was adopted.

Ordinance No. 4, imposing street poll tax of \$2 adopted.

Ordinance No. 5, licensing counter cigar and merchandise, nickel-in-slot machines at \$5 per quarter, adopted.

All these ordinances were ordered published in the Amador Dispatch.

Ordinance No. 6, licensing retail liquor business, after being amended making the wholesale limit one pint and over, instead of one quart, was adopted in motion for W. E. Kent.

Ordinance No. 7, licensing various kinds of merchandising business was amended as follows:

Mr. Matthews of the Sunset Telephone Co., appeared in regard to the license sought to be imposed on that business, which was reduced from \$30 to \$15 per quarter.

The section imposing a license of \$20 per quarter for soliciting orders and delivering goods by outside merchants, was increased from \$7.50 per month to \$30 per quarter.

The license for supplying electric light or power was reduced from \$30 to \$25 per quarter.

Subdivision 12 for this ordinance was changed by striking out the 6th clause, and making the 5th clause to include all making quarterly sales of less than \$1000.

Merry-go-rounds are required to pay \$7.50 per week, instead of \$5 per day.

The provision of \$10 per week for exhibitions under canvas was stricken out.

Electric pianos, etc., licensed at \$3 instead of \$5 per quarter.

A new section was added imposing a license of \$10 per quarter on express companies, and \$5 on telegraph business was adopted.

Postoffice Department Ruling.

A recent decision from the office of the attorney general in Washington is to the effect that it is against the law to advertise in newspapers, card parties where prizes are awarded to any of the contestants and where an admission or other fee is charged the person or persons contesting for these prizes. This decision has a direct bearing on the card socials which are a feature of so many fraternal organizations and makes it impossible for the newspapers to carry any notice whatever of functions of that sort. The attorney general says the Post-office Department does not hold that social games of euchre, whist, etc., constitute lotteries, but it is only in those cases in which a payment is required for the privilege of competing for the prizes offered to the winners.

Embalming Testimonial.

Mr. H. E. Potter, who is in the undertaking business in Plymouth, Cal., received a letter from Des Moines, Iowa, dated December 15th, which speaks for itself regarding the body of Fenimore Cooper, who died very suddenly on December 6th, in Plymouth. The remains were placed in Mr. Potter's care, and he embalmed and shipped the same to Des Moines, Iowa.

Des Moines, Iowa, Dec. 15, 1905. Dear Mother—(Cooper)

Fenimore's remains arrived here Wednesday night, the 12th inst, and he was buried from our house yesterday afternoon. There was a world of flowers sent in by all who knew him and he looked very natural. The care given him in Plymouth must have been very complete and satisfactory, as the undertaker here said there was nothing more needed, and that the body was all right. The girls felt much relieved to see him look so natural.

F. M. Hubbell.
All kinds of harness from \$15 up at Pete Piccardo's.

The Reaper Death.

Miss Lillie B. Lemin, whose serious illness was mentioned in these columns last week, died at the home of her parents, Mr and Mrs T. Lemin on Summit street yesterday morning, shortly after three o'clock. She had been confined to her bed for about three weeks. From the outset of her last illness she seemed to abandon hope of recovery. The disease took on a fatal form when it assumed the character of inflammation of the membranes of the brain. Deceased was born in Amador City, but from early infancy has passed her life in Jackson. She was cut off in the bloom of womanhood, aged 22 years, 4 months and five days. She was a member of Ursula Parlor N. D. G. W., and of Oro Fino Circle of Foresters. Of a cheerful, amiable and loving character, her retirement from the scene of earthly activity in obedience to the relentless decrees of death, is universally deplored by a hoist of admiring friends. Besides her afflicted parents, she leaves a brother, Ernest Lemin, and a number of relatives in Amador City. Funeral services will be held in the M. E. church Jackson, on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock; after which the remains will be taken to Amador City, where the interment will take place in the family plot at that cemetery, at 2 o'clock the same afternoon.

The unusually long death roll this week is increased by the sudden death of Miss Nellie F. White, the teacher at Big Canyon near Shingle Springs, who passed away on December 27th. Miss White was preparing to go home for the holiday vacation and had put on her traveling garb for that purpose when she was stricken by death. Her illness was so brief that no physician could be called, but her brother-in-law, a physician, was there shortly before her death and stated that she was afflicted with heart disease and that the final result was more or less expected. Miss White was aged about sixty years. The remains were sent to Lodi for interment, that being her home.—El Dorado Republican.

Deceased was a sister of Mrs Dr. Hutchins, for several years a resident of Jackson, and was well-known hereabouts. The body was taken to Woodbridge, where her sister now lives, and the funeral was conducted by the United Brethren church on Friday, December 28. She was a woman of high principle and lovable character. Was born in New England and a lineal descendant of Peregrine White, who was the first white child born off the coast of New England, she was greatly respected by all who knew her, and many hearts will ache at the news of her demise.

Andrew J. McLane, a pioneer resident of the neighborhood of Clinton, died in Volcano on Sunday last. He had been in failing health for a long time, and the end was not unexpected by his friends. The interment took place in Volcano on the 9th instant, the villagers and settlers near and far attending to pay the last tribute of respect to the departed. He was 74 years of age and a native of New York. His wife preceded him to the land of the silent many years ago. He leaves one son W. J. McLane, a ditch tender for the Standard Electric Company, near West Point.

Call for Bids

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED in open session of the Board of Trustees of the City of Jackson by the Clerk thereof, on

THURSDAY EVENING

February 1, 1906,

At 7:30 o'clock p.m., for doing the official advertising and printing for the City of Jackson one year from date of award of contract, in and by a newspaper published in said City of Jackson, having a general circulation.

The advertising shall be construed to mean the advertising and publication of all official reports, orders, ordinances, messages, resolutions, notices inviting proposals, and notices of every nature relating to city work, including the delinquent tax list and all advertising that may now be or may become necessary, when ordered.

All of the aforesaid advertisements and notices, except the headings and sub-headings, are to be printed in type not greater in size than nonpareil; every ordinance, resolution, notice, advertisement, publication, etc., must have a foot note, giving the first date of the correct publication of the same, and the number of times that the same is to be published.

Bidders will estimate and state a price for which all of the said work of advertising shall be performed, as herein specified, as follows: Per square of one-half inch for first insertion. Per square of one-half inch for second insertion. Per square of one-half inch for third insertion.

Bidders will estimate and state price for which they will perform the work and furnish the material for the same on the following printing, when ordered:

1. Letter Heads, not less than 12 lb. stock, in 500 lots.
2. Envelopes, No. 6 XXX, in 500 lots.
3. Envelopes, No. 10 XAX, in 500 lots.
4. Tax Receipts, personal property, per 100.
5. Tax Receipts, real property, per 100.
6. Street Tax Receipts, per 100.
7. Dog Tax Receipts, per 100.
8. Treasurer's Warrants, per 100.
9. License Receipts, per 100.

All stock used in blank work must not be lighter in weight than that specified.

The newspaper to which the award of such advertising and printing is made shall be known and designated as the "official newspaper," and as such shall be subject to the advertising and printing required by the City of Jackson.

All bids with alterations or erasures therein shall be rejected.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

The above shall be published in the Amador Ledger for a period of two weeks.

City Clerk of the City of Jackson.
Jackson, Cal., January 11, 1906.

First publication Jan. 12, 3 times.

A Liquid Cold Cure.

For coughs and colds no remedy is equal to Kennedy's Laxative Honey and Tar—the liquid cold cure. It is different from all others—better, because it expels all cold from the system by acting as a cathartic on the bowels. Gives strength to weak lungs. Affords immediate relief in croup, coughs, colds, whooping cough, etc. Children love it. Sold by all druggists.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. W. Wright*

MINING NOTES.

South Eureka.—The installation of the electric pump to control the water not only of this mine, but also of the Central Eureka, is approaching completion. The outcome of this piece of machinery is being watched with much interest in mining circles, as it will be the longest lift of any pumping apparatus of the kind in this section. It is designed to raise water from a depth of 2030 feet on the incline, or a vertical depth of 1800. It is being installed under a guarantee that it will be satisfactory in every way. At the Oneida they have a lift of 1300 feet, and no trouble is experienced in accomplishing this feat. The South Eureka pump is designed to handle an average of 100,000 gallons of water per day. The Central Eureka is bearing the greater part of the burden of this installation, as the two mines are connected by drifts, for ventilation and other purposes, and the use of water in the South Eureka, would mean the flooding of the lower levels of the Central.

Wildman.—The Wildman mine at Sutter Creek was sold under a trust deed held by Bishop and others on the 27th of December last. It was bought in by those holding the trust deed for something in the neighborhood of \$147,000. The sale was made in front of the court house, Mr. Moulton, a lawyer representing the parties having the trust deed, was present from San Francisco. There is nothing new to report in relation to the property. It is still inactive, and its idleness is sorely felt in Sutter Creek.

Del Monte.—Geo. I. Wright, superintendent of this Calaveras mine, came down to attend the monthly meeting of the directors held in Jackson last Monday. He brought with him a bar of gold valued at \$300, the product of the month, running about half time on account of freezing weather. He expects to do much better this month.

The Kennedy mine is still running on short time on account of scarcity of water. They have had to shut down about four hours each day, from half past four until ten in the evening, at which time the heavy load for the electric power at Electra is on. Yesterday morning the water power was again shortened from 50 to 30 inches, and if this is continued a close down of operations until a full supply is available will again be imperative. The Argonaut and Oneida are running as usual. The Zeila is still engaged in repairs to the frame work of the hoist.

Whist Party.

A whist party was given by Mrs Frank Podesta on Broadway yesterday evening at which the following were present: Mr and Mrs F. Rusher, Dr. and Mrs Schacht jr., Mrs E. Marre, Mr and Mrs S. N. Spagnoli, Mr and Mrs C. C. Ginochio, Mr and Mrs F. Burgin, Mr and Mrs K. Eudey, Misses Julia and Ila Ginochio, Robert Kerr, Emil Maroucci, Joe Marre.

First prize lady Mrs C. C. Ginochio, first prize gentleman F. Eudey, consolation prize lady Miss Julia Ginochio, consolation prize gentleman F. Rusher.

NOTICE.

The Ione high school will open on Sept. 4, 1905, and it is expected that there will be a large attendance from Amador, Sutter Creek, and Jackson on account of the very liberal comm

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

WAS AN HONEST WOMAN.

Carries Away a Book by Mistake, But Adjusts the Matter Very Cleverly.

"It is the easiest thing in the world," said Mrs. Empson, "to be a shoplifter. I turned one myself to-day. I stole a book called 'Happy Thoughts for Happy People.' I didn't mean to steal it. I picked it up by mistake and walked away with it. I didn't know I had it until I got almost home."

"In that case," said Empson, "I suppose you will take it back."

"Y-y-yes, I suppose so. The only difficulty about that is that I don't know where to take it. I don't know where I got it. I was in the book department of half a dozen stores, and at every counter I looked at a 'Happy Thoughts' book. I don't know which place it was that I really turned thief."

"It was probably the last place you were in," suggested Empson. "At any rate, I advise you to go there and explain your mistake. They will probably know their own goods."

Mrs. Empson promised to attend to the restoration of pillored literature early the next morning. Evidently his wife's misdemeanor weighed heavily on Mr. Empson's mind, for his first question that night was about the book, says the New York Press.

"Did you take it back?" he asked.

"Yes."

"Belonged where I thought it did, I suppose?"

"Yes. That is, the floorwalker thought it was there."

"That's good," said Empson. "I'm glad you've got it settled. I've worried about the matter all day. I see you made good by buying more stuff, as well as returning the book. Bought this there, didn't you?"

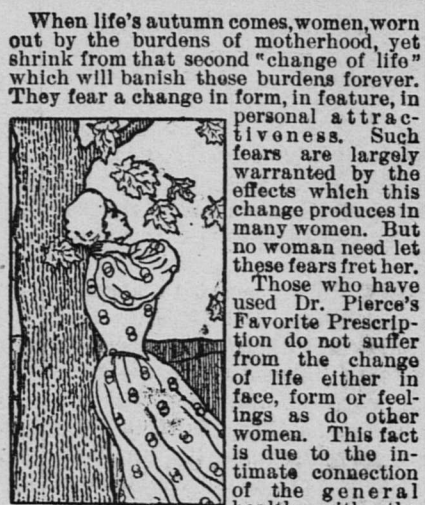
Empson took a short length of lace from the table and dangled it before his wife's eyes.

"Yes," she said. "You see, it was awfully hard to explain. The floorwalker wouldn't understand and would have me arrested, or something, so when he said the book was there—"

She looked at Empson appealingly.

"Yes," he said, "and then—"

"Why then, I didn't have the courage to confess that I had stolen the book. I pretended that I wanted to make an exchange, so he gave me a credit check for 98 cents and I bought this lace with that."



When life's autumn comes, women, worn out by the burdens of motherhood, yet shrink from that second "change of life" which will banish these burdens forever. They fear a change in form, in feature, in personal attractiveness. Such fears are largely warranted by the facts. Without the loss of capacity, pleasure change produces in many women. But no woman need let these fears fret her. Those who have used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription do not suffer from the change of life either in the least or in the least. They feel as do other women. This fact is due to the intimate connection of the general health, with the health of the organs peculiarly feminine. By preserving the health of these organs, and relieving the system from the irritations and inflammations which sap its health, "Favorite Prescription" paves the way for this natural change to come in Nature's way, without the least of capacity, pleasure change or personal inability to enjoy life.

"Your 'Favorite Prescription' brought me safely through that difficult period, called 'change of life,'" writes Mrs. Mary Sumner, of 344 E. Ankeny St., Portland, Oregon. "This change made my nervous system, I had not and cold flashes, sick headaches, became excruciatingly painful and irritable. My appetite was ruined and for days I was unable to eat a fair meal. My aunt recommended me to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and it made a great change for the better. Within two weeks the unpleasant feelings had disappeared. I have a husband and eight children so have the care of a large family but was able to attend to my household duties without any difficulty and passed the period without any more trouble. I can recommend your 'Favorite Prescription' as a grand medicine for women."

You may be willing that somebody else should say that their baby is "just as good" as yours, but you don't want that baby substituted for yours. Let dealers say what they will, but other mothers are being "just as good" but don't let them substitute anything for "Favorite Prescription." It is absolutely unequalled.

HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING.

Japanese Officer Tells of Savage Battle Between Warring Forces—A Russian Hero.

It was ten o'clock in the morning when we saw coming out of their hiding-places a small band of Russian soldiers, says a Japanese officer, writing in *Leslie's Monthly*. That was the beginning of the fierce onslaught. It was as if some of our scene from the old story books, when swords, spears, bows and arrows were the only weapons of war, and men slashed away at each other. It was actually a hand-to-hand encounter. It was just at this time that we saw a Russian officer rise from the ranks, and, leaping over the dead bodies of his men and comrades, and putting himself at the head of the ranks, try by his daring example to revive the spirit of his men. He made a superb figure, always rushing in front of his men, his sword gleaming ever over the heads of the fighting men. At last this officer rushed out, calling always and loudly upon his men to follow. When he was within a few feet of our men he turned his head to see whether his men were obeying his order. Instead of following at his heels his soldiers were trampling upon each other in their eagerness to run away. The sight broke his heart, evidently. He turned the point of the sword he had held against himself. An instant later he fell with his heart pierced through.

HE FOUNDED RED CROSS.

Henri Dunant, Organizer of Famous Society, Now Resides Near the Lake of Constance.

Henri Dunant, now 76 years old and living in ill-health near the Lake of Constance, was the originator of the Red Cross movement, says the New York World. It is 45 years since he began his work and 40 since the international convention at Geneva. Dunant was first influenced by what he read of Florence Nightingale's work in the Crimean war. A year after the Crimean war he was at Solferino with its 40,000 killed and wounded. For Solferino he made the tour of Europe, spending five years over it. Some generals of the good old school thought him a "crank." "War is part of the law of nature," said those gallant warriors; "war will last as long as the world and men will be maimed and slain in spite of all your humanitarian fads. Let these civilians mind their own business." Napoleon III., to give him his due, appreciated M. Dunant, the humanitarian "crank." M. Dunant also made friends at the Prussian, Russian, Swedish, Danish and English courts.

ROLLER SKATING REVIVED.

Sport Neglected for Twenty Years Has Again Become Popular in America.

Forty or fifty roller-skating rinks have been built and opened to the public in New England, New Jersey and other states within the last year, declares the New York Sun. All are well patronized and their promoters believe that this sport, neglected for 20 years, will again become popular. In the late '70's and early '80's roller-skating almost attained the dignity of a national amusement. No person was too old or too young to use the rinks. The hockey games, endurance races and exhibitions of fancy skating arranged by rink owners attracted big audiences for four or five years before the popular appetite was satisfied. Then, and almost in a moment, roller skating fell into disfavor. Only children clung to it and on them it has never lost its hold. This sudden loss of popularity was due simply to the fact that the pastime was worked to death.

Receipt books for sales at Ledger office also show a kind of blanks, naming location, deeds, mortgages, etc. Give us daily some good bread. Pioneer flour makes the best.

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The old, original Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. You know what you are taking. It is iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure no pay. 50c.

HUNT LONG FOR RINGS.

Women Refuse to Give Up Search for Missing Golden Bands, Tokens of Marriage.

What article about the household is more persistently hunted for when lost than any other?

The wedding ring. The woman who has lost the golden circle that has been placed on her finger by her lover will turn everything about a house upside down in an effort to recover the treasure. She will look for it long after she would give up anything else, says the Chicago Tribune.

A Chicago woman to whom was given a beautiful diamond ring by the man whom she afterward married missed it. She felt sure it had been misplaced. She hunted the house over time and again. She emptied everything she thought might contain the article, but without avail. She had moved once or twice and every time she tore up things in the old house and replaced them in the new she kept on hunting for the lost ring. One day while she was dusting the bric-a-brac something inside a vase rattled. She turned it upside down and out fell the lost ring. To-day she does not know how or when she could have put it there, but now it is more treasured than ever.

A Dixon (Ill.) woman recovered her wedding ring months after it had been lost and all but given up. The loss of it made her so ill she wasn't the same woman, her neighbors say. She had looked in every nook and corner of the house without avail. One day her husband went into the pantry to get a cup. There were plenty of them on a lower shelf, but something led him to reach up and get one from the top shelf. The wedding ring was in it. The wife believes she lost it there while she was wiping dishes. It was loose on her finger and it dropped off without her noticing it.

GIFTS FOR CHRISTENINGS.

Queen Alexandra, When a Godmother, Bestows Presents of Pearls and Diamonds.

Much more is made in England of christenings than here. Nowadays the English make a social function of what formerly was a purely religious affair; there is a large gathering at the church where the ceremony is performed, and this is followed by a reception at the home of the child's parents. The number of sponsors is no longer restricted to two godfathers and one godmother for a boy and one godfather for a girl, but four and even six sponsors appear. Queen Alexandra is always beautifully dressed in a slip of white satin or silk, over which is drawn a robe of rich lace. Bridal veils are often draped over the slip instead of a regular robe. Lord and Lady Castlereagh's children were christened in an Irish lace robe, the work of the lace-makers on their Irish estate, Mount Stewart. Lady Dudley had her first child christened draped in the bridal veil she wore at her wedding.

ARE CALLED CAVE-DWELLERS.

Old-Fashioned Customs Still Prevail Under Peculiar Name at Washington.

A few only of the old customs survive, says *Ansley's Magazine*. We still sit on the front steps when the weather permits. Our carriages are still drawn up in front of the markets on certain days of the week. Our girls still continue to walk to it is entirely proper for them to think through the public streets and to the theater without head covering. We still persist in believing in the primitive character and potency of the picnic and other bucolic diversions. We still dine in the middle of the day on Sunday. After that you will not be surprised to hear that our new-fangled fakers who prefer tea and bridge to poker and mint julep call these good people, derisively, "cave dwellers," or "cave dwellers," "cavoglogites," or by whatever name the element in Washington society may be called by the ultra-fashionables, it cannot be denied that it furnishes an important support to the social framework. The fashionable element comes to-day and is gone tomorrow. The "cave dweller" remains. He is, naturally, an old resident of the place.

FINDS AN ACED BANDIT.

A London Journalist Interviews Famous Servian Desperado Who Is Now 117 Years Old.

A London journalist has just interviewed the famous Servian bandit, Stovan Zikitsch, who is claimed to be 117 years old. The old fellow wears heavy clothing the year round, drinks about three-quarters of a liter of brandy a day, and affirms that in his youth he drank 12 liters of wine a day without any harmful consequences. But he has never taken coffee or a smoke. Early in life, while in Greece, he knew Lord Byron, and is proud of telling of the "curly-headed Englishman." Zikitsch has twice been married and has four daughters. He boasts that he has never worked in his life. "All that I can wield is the gun and the dagger, and thank God, I have earned enough by them to live comfortably now," he shouted after his interview, as the latter was leaving.

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Chas. H. Fletcher

STATE HOUSE.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Alfonso Glinocchio, S. G. Spagnoli, John Strohm, Frederick Euday and Alex. Euday.

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Magazine Section.

JACKSON, AMADOR COUNTY, CAL., JAN. 12, 1906.

MISS ALICE TO WED.

CONGRESSMAN NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, OF OHIO, THE MOST FORTUNATE OF MEN.

A Grand White House Wedding in Mid-February—Culmination of Romance Believed to Have Occurred on Ocean Voyage.

There is to be another wedding in the White House, and society at the capital is already looking forward to what undoubtedly will be the most brilliant event in the history of the mansion.

It is just about two years since Representative Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, began to lay siege to the heart of the charming daughter of the President, and his attack has been unrelenting. Now he has captured the heart of Miss Alice, and will lead her to the altar in mid-February.

Several times during the last year Mr. Longworth's engagement to Miss Roosevelt was rumored, but it was never confirmed, and the social world began to conclude that a warm friendship was about all that existed between them.

Chance of a Lifetime.

It was when Miss Roosevelt determined to accompany Secretary Taft's party to the Orient that Mr. Longworth apparently saw his crowning opportunity, and he forthwith became one of the party. Throughout the jaunt his attentions to the daughter of the President were more marked than ever before, for in his wooing he had the advantage of being the only courtier in the field.

Though his friends now say that they had observed the glint of a glorious victory in his eyes when he returned from the long voyage, he never confided his triumph to a soul, and the first information of the engagement did not reach society until Mrs. Roosevelt told it to a few personal friends in the White House. Then, of course, society soon heard of it.

Will Tour Europe.

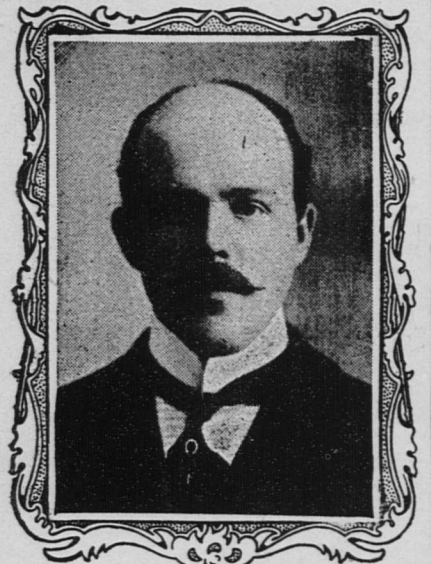
It is expected that after their marriage the distinguished couple will take a leisurely trip throughout Europe. They will, of course, be certain of a splendid reception everywhere, especially in all the capitals of the Old World.

Miss Roosevelt has never been in Europe, although she has had several opportunities and invitations, notably when she was invited by Mrs. White-law Reid when Mr. Reid went to England as special ambassador at the coronation of King Edward.

In Paris, too, the Longworths are certain of lavish entertainment, as Mr. Longworth's sister, the Viscountess de Chambrun, lives there.

Miss Roosevelt, who is the only child of the President's first marriage, will be twenty-two years old in February, and is named for her mother, Alice Lee, of Boston, to whom the President became engaged in his college days at Harvard, and whom he married in 1883.

On the death of her mother, one year after the latter's marriage, Miss Roose-



HON. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH.

velt became the charge of her aunt, Mrs. William S. Cowles, who was then Miss Anna Roosevelt, and to the present day is as much the child of Mrs. Cowles' affection as though she were her daughter instead of her niece.

Her Debut in Washington.

Miss Roosevelt made her debut at a ball given in the great East Room early in January, 1902, since which date she has enjoyed a succession of attentions never before offered any American girl.

At the World's Fair in St. Louis, when she was the guest of Miss Catlin, Miss Roosevelt was admired by thousands who saw her, and was voted a true type of the American girl. Thousands followed her wherever she went, but her demeanor did not indicate that she was any more than a plain American. Her sweet smile completely captivated the throng, and in St. Louis or the West the President's daughter will always be welcome.

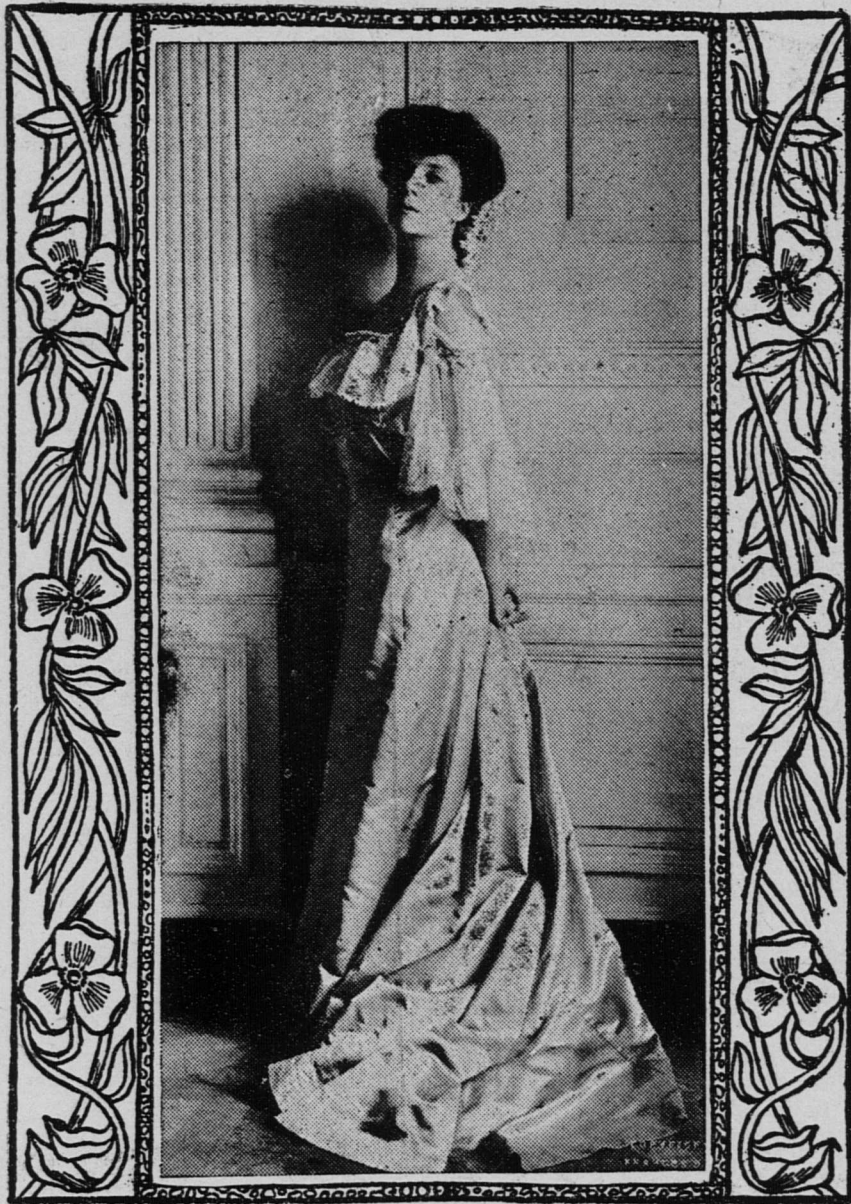
Mr. Longworth is the only son of the late Nicholas Longworth, one of the great millionaires of the West. His mother inherited all of the estate of his father.

Wholesome Sort of a Man.

The future son-in-law of the President is an enthusiastic lover of outdoor sports, as his splendid physical development plainly indicates. He is an expert on the golf links, a cross-country rider, a good marksman with shotgun and rifle, and a veteran fisherman. At Harvard he was a member of the "varsity" rowing crew, and for three years subsequently rowed in the class

crew. He also was a member of the freshman class of the football team, and actively participated in the promotion of college athletics.

Upon the completion of his course at Harvard, Mr. Longworth studied law in the Cincinnati Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1894. He served as a member of the school board of his home city until elected to the Ohio House of Representatives in 1899, by the incredibly small majority of 4, being the only Republican elected that year. Subsequently he served in the State Senate until elected to the Fifty-eighth Congress, and was re-



Copyrighted by Frances Benjamin Johnston. MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT.

turned to the Fifty-ninth Congress by an overwhelming majority. There is a great light in "Nick" Longworth's eyes these days.

What Became of the Change.

Gen. Chaffee was once asked by a soldier to lend him a quarter.

"Didn't you receive your month's pay yesterday?" asked the General.

"Yes," said the veteran.

"Where's your money now?"

"Why I left the post and crossed the ferry with \$15.50. I met a friend, and we had dinner. The bill was \$8.00. Then I bought \$1.00 worth of cigars; then we went to the theatre for \$4.00. After theatre we went down to the Bowery and I spent \$2.00 there."

"That makes \$15.00," said the General. "What became of the other fifty cents?"

The old soldier seemed puzzled, and finally said:

"Why, I must have spent that foolishly."

Easy When You Know How.

A farmer left to his eldest son one-half of his seventeen horses, to his second son one-third and to his third son one-ninth. The executor did not know what to do as seventeen will not divide evenly by neither two, three or nine. In the afternoon a neighbor drove over and learning of the difficulty said, "Take my horse and you will then have eighteen." The executor then gave one-half, or nine, to the eldest son; one-third or six, to the second son; and one-ninth, or two, to the youngest, and the neighbor took his horse home and ever after called him "Problem" in the morning and "Solution" in the afternoon.

Peace Now Reigns.

After warrings for more than a hundred years, in which time thousands of lives have been sacrificed and the greater portion of the Washoe and Piute Indian tribes wiped out, peace has been declared between those tribes. This arrangement was brought about by Capt. Pete, head chief of the Washoe tribe, and Capt. Dave, head chief of the Piute tribe. They met in Reno, Nevada, and through Johnny Kay, Capt. Dave's lieutenant, the two old warriors shook hands and for an hour or more over the pipe of peace discussed the plans that led to the ending of hostilities. Now they are planning a big peace dance. It will take place at Sparks, and for six days both tribes will join in celebrating the big event. The Piutes once constituted one of the largest tribes in the Northwest and the Washoe tribe was a close second.

The forestry station at Dodge City, Kansas, is giving away trees at the rate of 500,000 a year. Since the inauguration of tree planting on an extensive scale there have been remarkable changes in the climatic conditions of Kansas.

SENATOR'S DEATH IGNORED.

ENTIRELY OVERLOOKED AT CAPITOL, WHERE HE HAD SERVED MANY YEARS.

Due to Conviction for Defrauding Government of Lands—Both Oregon Congressmen Also Under Indictment or Conviction.

All precedent was ignored by the United States Senate in the case of the death of the late Senator John H.

always thought he was until the exposure of his wrongdoing was made, then he must have welcomed death as a happy issue out of all his trouble. He was an old man. He had sounded the depths and shallows of life. He had run the gamut of human emotions. He had felt the glorious thrills of triumph and the pangs of disappointed ambition. He had associated, the world around, with the men who give impetus and tongue to the uplifting thoughts of mankind that are hurrying us on to a civilization that will eventually realize the poet's dream of Utopia.

"What he must have suffered in his last days—what devils peopled his brain, what repinings of what might have been must have depressed his soul—who can imagine these, let alone tell about them? Napoleon fretting out his proud life on St. Helena never was as unhappy as John H. Mitchell must have been while suffering the stings of humiliation after exposure and conviction came with a suddenness that carried him to the depths of despair. He told more than one Senator who had seen him since his trouble that he would never go to jail."

Had there been attempt to consider resolutions of respect for the memory of Senator Mitchell it is likely that there would have been objection. There is a precedent for such action, for when Senator Broderick, of California, was killed in a duel with Judge Terry, of that State, resolutions of respect were offered in the Senate. They were opposed by Senator Foster, of Connecticut, and the resolutions were referred to a committee and never were heard from afterward.

GHOST POINTS WAY TO GOLD.

Miner's Story of Discovery of Rich Mineral Deposit in Unexplored Canyon.

Bringing a large bottle filled with almost pure gold, taken from a lode long hidden in mountain fastnesses, not a great distance from Seattle, W. E. Bartlett and M. C. Black, both well known local business men, are reported back after a perilous trip to the Cascades.

Theirs, however, was labor richly rewarded, though the story is so interwoven with spiritualism and romance that it is well-nigh incredible. Bartlett is the grandson of D. E. Ingels, a miner of the early '50s in those parts, who was murdered in the hills by his partner. The Bartlett family are spiritualists, and Bartlett declares that his dead and murdered grandfather, through a Portland medium, appeared to him and described how he could find the lost mine and that he would be independent for life.

Bartlett asserts positively that he received specific directions from the spirit of his grandfather how to proceed to the lost mine. Moreover, he was told to select M. C. Black to accompany him. The men will not tell of the location of their find, but say it cannot be reached save by making an extremely dangerous trip and one filled with hardship, especially at this time of the year, when the mountains are firm in winter's icy grasp. In the spring they will return and develop their find.

In a rough and mountainous section, they say, they found a gray quartz ledge, literally filled with precious metal. Small pieces were broken off, pounded up in a frying pan which they had with them and the gold picked out. Should the ledge prove as rich as the samples, or even a quarter as rich, a man could pan out in a week's time enough of the gold to make him wealthy.

As an evidence of their find they have the bottle of gold dust, which has already been viewed by dozens of peo-

FOILS THE LAND THIEVES.

SECRETARY HITCHCOCK'S RELENTLESS PURSUIT OF LAND GRABBING THIEVES.

Was Earliest and Strongest Advocate of Government Irrigation—Irrigation Work of His Department Highly Successful.

By Richard H. Byrd.

It is rumored that among probable Cabinet changes Secretary Hitchcock is to shortly retire from the Interior Department of which he has been the head since the second McKinley administration. It will be recalled that more or less definite statements as to Mr. Hitchcock's retirement and his probable successors have been of very frequent and regular occurrence, but the reason therefore is probably not hard to find. Mr. Hitchcock has made a very great Secretary of the Interior. He has torn to pieces a vast fabric constructed to steal, not acres, but square miles of the public lands, to grab from the government great tracts worth millions of dollars. The land grabbers have been men in high positions; they have employed perjury, bribery and forgery, to say nothing of more forceful crimes to defraud their country. Their ring was backed by wealthy and influential men and included members of the legislatures, United States Commissioners, special land agents, notaries, etc. The trail even led to the head of the General Land Office, into the national House of Representatives and into the United States Senate. The loose land laws of the country made their task possible if not easy.

Crime in High Places.

Secretary Hitchcock, shortly after he became a member of the Cabinet, had his attention called to evident frauds in the acquirement of government land. He set to work a quiet investigation. It finally culminated in the indictment of great numbers of people and in the recent conviction of a United States Senator and a Member of Congress. Perhaps, though the culmination is not yet. No man knows where the trail may lead next or how much evidence Mr. Hitchcock has and is working up.

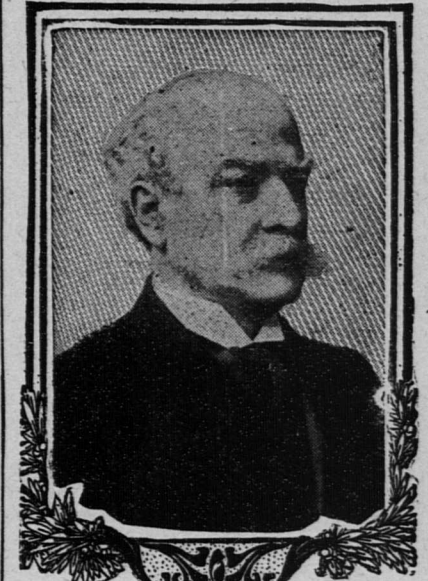
It is stated to have been a good deal of a surprise to the wisacres at Washington, and in fact throughout the country, to see the way in which the Secretary of the Interior has "made good" in his land fraud prosecutions. It was never supposed last winter that the government could ever secure a conviction of any Congressman or Senator in Oregon. It was announced that the Secretary had been ill advised and had gotten himself into a deep hole, the outcome of which would be disastrous to himself.

Tried to Have Him Removed.

The Secretary remarked on several occasions that the land frauds were astounding in their magnitude but that he proposed to stop them. He was laughed at but just the same some of the land grabbers began to get a little nervous and the newspaper rumors began, to the effect that Secretary Hitchcock would probably resign—in the course of two or three months, after he had finished with certain investigations being made at that time. But the investigations have never been finished. Before one batch of frauds has been disposed of, another sensation has been sprung in some other state so that there has never been a time when a change in the Interior Department would not have been hailed as a victory for the land grabbers.

dent McKinley's administration, were as strong recommendations of this policy as have ever been written. He called attention to the fact that a vast fortune was allowed annually to waste itself throughout the West; that a water supply was uselessly running to the sea, which would irrigate 70 million acres of the most fertile desert land in the world, and he called attention to the fact that an irrigated west was capable of supporting the entire present population of the United States. It was not in keeping with the spirit of the times that this great opportunity for home building should be neglected by the nation.

Then when Colonel Roosevelt became President, the irrigation bill was passed and the administration of the law was entrusted to the Interior Department. Mr. Hitchcock was ready. The Geological Survey, a bureau of his department, had been making extensive surveys and in reality, getting ready for such a law, so that work was immediately commenced and instead of eight or ten years of prepara-



HON. ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK, Secretary of the Interior.

tion and reconnoissances and surveys, such as has been the history in the great irrigation works of every other country, there are to-day in course of construction, a dozen huge projects, and last June, just three years after the law was passed, the first project was completed.

Of Vast Import to Nation.

Secretary Hitchcock's vigorous work in saving the public domain for homeseekers, and in bringing into practical operation a policy for the absolute creation out of a desert nothing, of thousands and eventually millions of prosperous American homes is, in reality the greatest work of the generation. The actual benefit of this great internal development and improvement of the nation's property far surpasses the work of any other department of the government.

(The following is the last portion of the report of the President's Public Lands Commission, two of whose members are employed under Secretary Hitchcock, and whose views on land frauds accord with his chief's.)

Grazing Lands.

The great bulk of the vacant public lands throughout the West are unsuitable for cultivation under the present known conditions of agriculture, and so located that they can not be reclaimed by irrigation. They are, and probably always must be, of chief value for grazing. There are, it is estimated, more than 300,000,000 acres of public grazing land, an area approximately equal to one-fifth the extent of the United States proper. The exact limits can not be set, for with seasonal changes large areas of land which afford good grazing one year are almost desert in another. There are also vast tracts of wooded or timbered land in which grazing has much importance, and until a further classification of the public lands is made it will be impossible to give with exactness the total acreage. The extent is so vast and the commercial interests involved so great as to demand in the highest degree the wise and conservative handling of these vast resources.

It is a matter of the first importance to know whether these grazing lands are being used in the best way possible for the continued development of the country, or whether they are being abused under a system which is detrimental to such development and by which the only present value of the land is being rapidly destroyed.

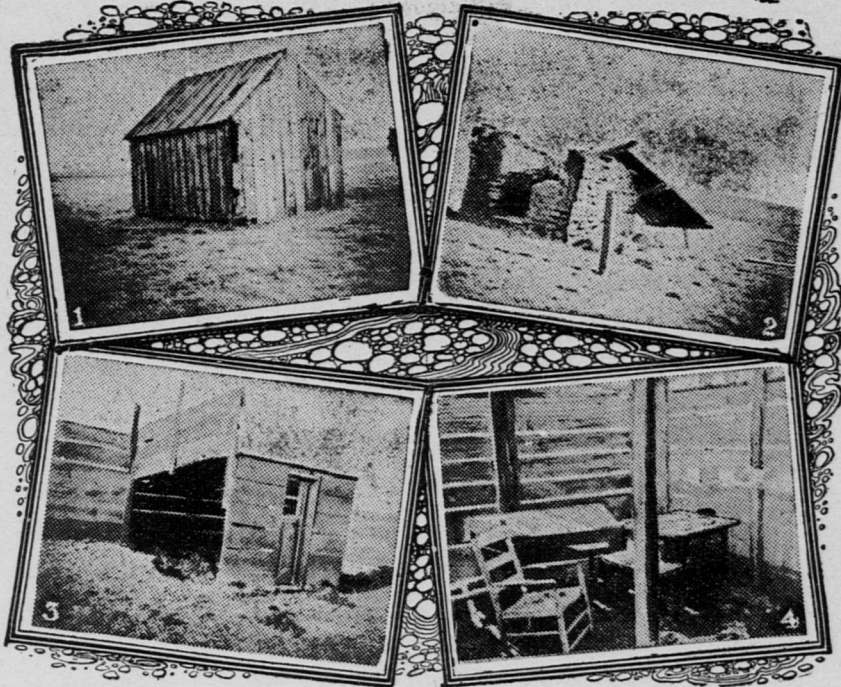
At present the vacant public lands are theoretically open commons, free to all citizens, but as a matter of fact a large proportion have been parceled out by more or less definite compacts or agreements among the various interests. These tacit agreements are continually being violated. The sheepmen and cattlemen are in frequent collision because of incursions upon each other's domain. Land which for years has been regarded as exclusively cattle range may be infringed upon by large bands of sheep, forced by drought to migrate. Violence and homicide frequently follow, after which new adjustments are made, and matters quiet down for a time. There are localities where the people are utilizing to their own satisfaction the open range, and their demand is to be let alone, so that they may parcel out among themselves the use of the lands; but an agreement made to-day may be broken to-morrow by changing conditions of shifting interests.

The general lack of control in the use of public grazing lands has resulted, naturally and inevitably, in overgrazing and the ruin of millions of acres of otherwise valuable grazing territory. Lands useful for grazing are losing their only capacity for productiveness, as, of course, they must when no legal control is exercised. It is not yet too late to restore the value of many of the open ranges. Lands apparently denuded of vegetation have improved in condition and productiveness upon coming under any system of control which affords a means of preventing overstocking and of applying intelligent management to the land. On some large tracts the valuable forage plants have been utterly exterminated, and it is impracticable even to reseed them. On other tracts it will be possible by careful management for the remaining native plants to recover their vigor and to distribute seeds, which will eventually restore much of the former herbage. Prompt and effective action must be taken, however, if the value of very much of the remaining public domain is not to be totally lost.

The conclusions as to grazing reached by your commission were based:

First. Upon the results of long acquaintance with grazing problems in the public land States on the part of each member of your commission.

Second. Upon the results of careful ex-



A GROUP OF FRAUDULENT LAND ENTRIES.

Attempts to Hold Government Land Claims Under the Government's North Platte Irrigation Project—Wyoming—Nebraska. Photographed by Government Inspectors.

ple, and assays have been made which prove that the mineral is the real thing.

Hops were introduced into England in 1524 by a native of Artois—the home of the Artesian well. Physicians denounced their use as dangerous and Henry VIII forbade brewers in his kingdom to use hops in making ale.

For nearly half a century the sewing machine has been in use, and yet for the shirt we wear the poor workman receives but sixty to eighty cents a dozen.

The Secretary's rugged honesty and unswerving determination to weed out the despoilers and the grafters who are looting the agricultural and timber lands of the west have called forth many high encomiums from thoughtful people who have followed his course. No public official has taken more literally to heart the strong expressions against public land grabbing of the President in his annual message to Congress.

Believes Irrigation Great Question.

Closely connected with the land question in the west is the irrigation question, and since he first came into office Secretary Hitchcock has been an ardent friend of national irrigation. His annual reports, even under Presi-

aminations made for the commission of the grazing systems of the State of Texas, the State of Wyoming, the Union and Northern Pacific railroads, and of the Indian office in the case of permits to stockmen for the use of Indian lands suitable for grazing, and of the grazing conditions throughout the West. A map has been prepared showing the general location and area of the summer, winter, and year-long ranges, and the sections which are largely dependent upon a temporary water supply for the utilization in grazing, and those where there has been extensive development by wells and windmills. We believe that this map will be found exceedingly valuable and interesting in the consideration of all grazing problems, and it is therefore submitted in the appendix.

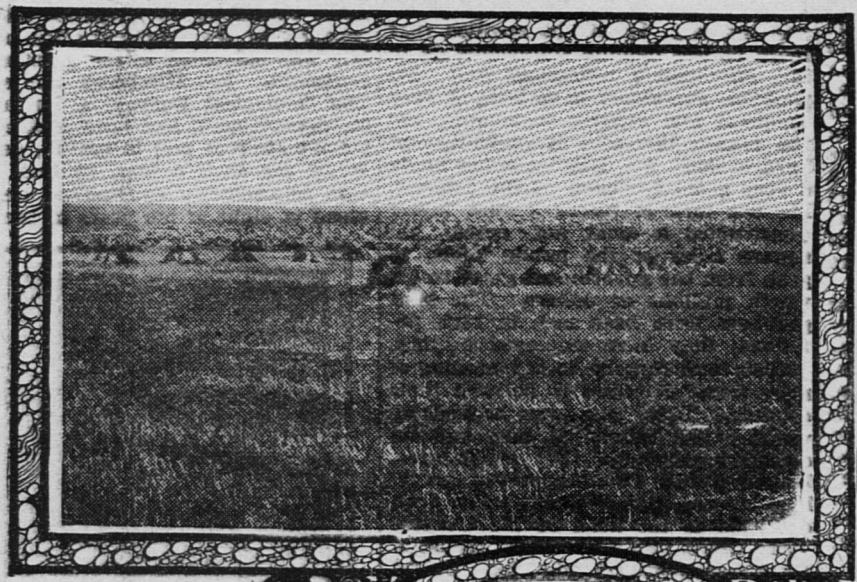
Third. Upon the results of a meeting called to consider the commission by the National Live Stock Association in Denver early in August, 1904, which was attended by the Secretary of Agriculture and by representative stockmen from all the grazing-land States and Territories. The opinion of the stockmen present was almost unanimous in favor of some action on the part of the government which would give the range user some right of control by which the range can be kept from destruction by overgrazing and the controversies over range rights can be satisfactorily eliminated, the only question being as to the most satisfactory method by which such right may be obtained.

Fourth. Upon 1,400 answers received to a circular letter addressed to stockmen throughout the West. These answers show that under the present system the pasturing value of the ranges has deteriorated and the carrying capacity of the lands has greatly diminished, that the present condition of affairs is unsatisfactory; that the adoption of a new system of management would insure a better and more permanent use of the grazing lands; that a certain improvement in range con-

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Unirrigated Farm Scene in the Great Falls, Montana Land District.

Land Immediately Alongside Has Been Taken up Under the Desert Land Law by False Swearing, the Land Evidently Being Non-Desert.

ditions has already been brought about by range control on the forest reserves, and that the great bulk of the western stockmen are definitely in favor of government control of the open range.

Fifth. Upon facts presented at many public meetings held throughout the West and upon innumerable suggestions which have been received and considered.

Your commission concurs in the opinion of the stockmen that some form of government control is necessary at once, but is opposed to the immediate application of any definite plan to all of the grazing lands alike, regardless of local conditions or actual grazing value. The following plan is intended to bring about the gradual application to each locality of a form of control specifically suited to that locality, whether it may be applicable to any other locality or not. Your commission recommends that suitable authority be given to the President to set aside, by proclamation, certain grazing districts or reserves. To the Secretary of Agriculture, in whose department is found the special acquaintance with range conditions and live-stock questions which is absolutely necessary for the wise solution of these problems, authority should be given to classify and appropriate the grazing value of these lands, to appoint such officers as the care of each grazing district may require, to charge and collect moderate fees for grazing permits, and to make and apply definite and appropriate regulations to each grazing district. These regulations should be framed and applied with special reference to bringing about the largest permanent occupation of the country by actual settlers and home seekers. All land covered by any permit so given should continue to be subject to entry under reasonable regulations notwithstanding such permit.

Mining Laws.

Your commission has not yet found it possible to take up the extremely important subject of the revision of the mining laws with the thoroughness which it deserves. From the evidence already submitted it is obvious that important changes are needed, both in the United States and in Alaska. The commission hopes to treat this matter more at length in a subsequent report.

Rights of Way.

Year after year the question of rights of way across the public lands and reservations has been called to the attention of the Congress in the reports of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The laws on this subject are numerous and apparently often incongruous. Rights of way are granted contingent upon the execution of work within a definite time, but decisions and practices are now in force under which it has become almost impossible to vest the public lands of the incumber of these rights, granted conditionally in the first place, but still in existence, although the conditions were not fulfilled.

Rights such as these are very numerous. They lie dormant until actual development has begun to take place, either under the reclamation act or otherwise; then they appear in enormous numbers to the very serious hindrance of new enterprises. Your commission is engaged on a study of this subject and will report hereafter upon it.

Attention is called again to the recommendation of your commission in its previous report (hereto attached) that entry of agricultural lands included in forest reserves be permitted under surveys by metes and bounds, and special emphasis is directed to the recommendation, which is here renewed, that in such cases actual residence at home on the land be rigidly required and that no commutation be allowed.

Large and Small Holdings.

Detailed study of the practical operation of the present land laws, particularly of the desert-land act and the commutation clause of the homestead act, shows that their tendency far too often is to bring about land monopoly rather than to multiply small holdings by actual settlers. The land laws, decisions, and practices are not infrequently their effect is to put a premium on perjury and dishonest methods in the acquisition of land. It is apparent, in consequence, that in very many localities, and perhaps in general, a larger proportion of the public land is passing into the hands of speculators and corporations than into those of actual settlers who are making homes.

This is not due to the character of the land. In all parts of the United States known to your Commission where such large holdings are being acquired the genuine homesteader is prospering along-

enforced its growth would have been impossible. It is often asserted in defense of large holdings that, through the operation of enlightened selfishness, the land so held will eventually be put to its best use. Whatever theoretical considerations may support this statement, in practice it is almost universally untrue. Hired labor on the farm can not compete with the man who owns and works his land, and if it could the owners of large tracts rarely have the capital to develop them effectively.

Although there is a tendency to subdivide large holdings in the long run, yet the desire for such holdings is so strong and the belief in their rapid increase in value so controlling and so widespread that the speculative motive governs; and men go to extremes before they will subdivide lands which they themselves are not able to utilize.

The fundamental fact that characterizes the present situation is this: That the number of patents issued is increasing out of all proportion to the number of names.

Respectfully submitted.

W. A. RICHARDS,
F. H. NEWELL,
GILFORD PINCHOT.

Great Surgical Feat.

"Dr. Splinton is the most experienced surgeon in town. Why there's no kind of a fracture he can't set, and set with satisfactory results."

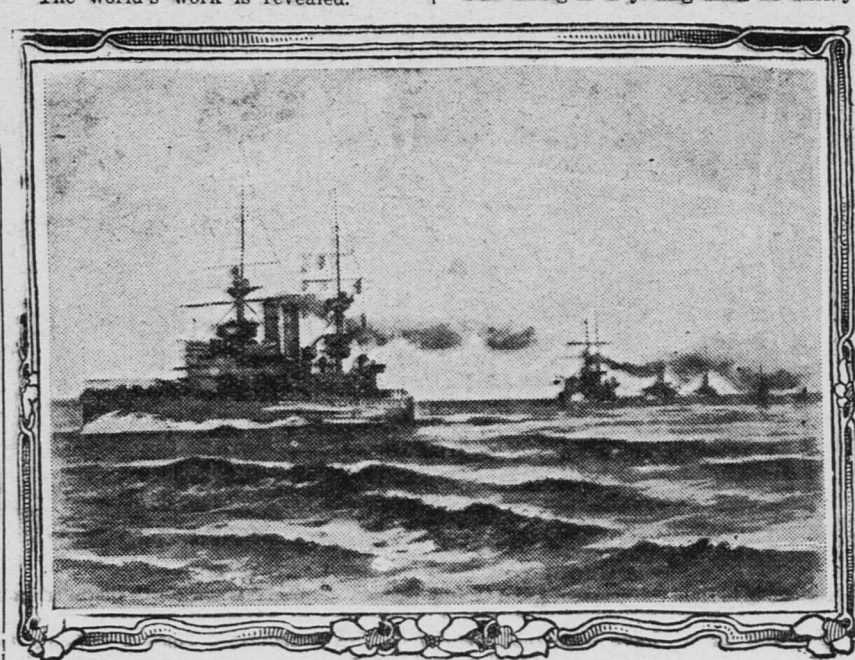
"Is that so?" said the man with the steely blue eye. "I wonder if he would be any good at setting a broken egg."

The Making of Events.

Some men are hammers, and they fall with swift relentless shock. This life for them is a grand persistent knock.

And some are anvils standing there Firm placed and solid they must bear The impact of the blows.

The hammer has its work to do. The anvil may not yield In opposition. 'Tis the world's work is revealed.



HAARON'S VIKING FLEET.

Was no Repeater.

A young Irishman, who had married when but nineteen, complained of the difficulties of married life and swore he'd never marry so young again if he lived to be the age of Methuselah.

The longest lane had a turning, And the river wide, we lag beside, Is crossed by a single span.

The longest night has a morning; And the mountains of doubt we worry about Are stepping stones to the skies.

THE NEW NORWAY.

PEACEFUL WITHDRAWAL FROM SISTER MONARCHY UNPARALLELED IN HISTORY.

Frustration of Cherished Ideal of Sweden to Gradually but Completely Absorb Norway—Personality of New Monarch.

A new monarchy has been founded and its King rules his people to-day; yet the accomplishment has been made without one deed of violence. Fancy, a few hundred years ago, the secession of a powerful people from a yet more powerful one. The new regime would needs have possessed a genius and a daredevil for a leader, and then waded with him through rivers of blood in order to establish the new throne.

But in the case of Norway, the ballot box was the only weapon used and the case is without a parallel in history.

The strange anomaly, too, is presented of the birth of a new dynasty, while the most aristocratic and autocratic dynasty, situated immediately adjoining it, is tottering to its fall.

By vote of the Storting, Norway's legislative body, the Norwegian people decided to separate from Sweden; by vote of the Norwegians the new regime was selected in a monarchical form; and again by vote of the Storting, Prince Charles of Denmark was selected as the new ruler. There were a number of the bright lights of Norway who favored a republican form of government, but they could only muster to their banners about twenty per cent. of the entire vote cast.

The separation of Norway from Sweden by vote of the Storting is but the culmination of a struggle that goes way back to the early part of the present century. The general cause assigned for the separation is the refusal of King Oscar of Sweden to grant Norway a separate consular service of its own. But this overlooks a salient fact of history.

Intended Effacement of Norway.

Bernadotte, Napoleon's marshal, when invited by the Swedish nobles to become king, pledged himself, for himself and his successors, to make it the great principle of Swedish diplomacy to gradually effect the absorption and effacement of Norway. The nobility of Sweden hoped by this method to atone for the loss of Finland. Bernadotte was unable to complete this project, but instead arranged a union which gave Norway many rights. His pledge he kept so far as he could and each of his successors has felt it binding on him. King Oscar of Sweden, kind and good natured, would probably have been glad enough to give the Norwegians their separate consular service, but for the promise made by his ancestor.

Throughout the eighty-seven years that the line of Bernadotte has been on the Swedish throne Norway has never relinquished the demand for independence, and the fruition of this great dream is certain to be followed by determined efforts toward progress. They are intensely democratic, are the Norwegians, in marked contrast to the Swedes, who have the habit of aristocracy strongly fixed upon them. There are said to be only five noble families in Norway, while there are three thousand in Sweden.

Outwitting the Russian Game.

With such difference in temperament many expected the people of Norway to vote for a republic, but since the separation became a certainty there has never been a moment that anything but a monarchy was possible. Had a republic been selected, such a government would have gotten little sympathy from any of the powers of Europe, so that Russia, which has always cast longing eyes at Norway, might easily absorb the Norwegians when the time for the blow came. The split between Sweden and Norway seemed to offer a new chance for Russia to pounce upon the little mouse, but the cleverness of the diplomats of Norway in selecting King Edward's nephew as ruler and thereby making England an ally, thwarts Russia in all efforts to absorb the new monarchy.

With Prince Carl, second son of Crown Prince Christian of Denmark, the new King of Norway, the Bernadottes do not cease to reign over the upper half of the Scandinavian peninsula, popular opinion notwithstanding. The mother of the new Norwegian King was at one time Princess of Sweden and Norway; her father, Charles XV., ruled over the union prior to King Oscar II.'s accession to the throne.

King Haakon VII.

The King is a young man of thirty-

try of his birth, Denmark, under the dominion of which Norway remained for four hundred years. Six other Haakons have ruled Norway in years past when the Norsemen were free.

The first thing King Haakon will be expected to do is to develop Norwegian shipping and maritime trade. The tinder that started the quarrel between Norway and Sweden was a demand for a separate consular service. Now she will have her own consuls. Free to act independently of Sweden, Norway will now have a chance to stride forward, making, it is believed, far greater progress than her neighbor. The people of the United States can testify to the admirable attributes of such Norwegians as come to our shores and make their homes with us; they are industrious and make the best of citizens. It is understood to be the aim of the new King to try to keep as many of this industrious class at home, offering them inducements in the way of establishing new industries. In a short time he hopes by this method to cause a wave of prosperity to sweep over the entire kingdom.

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the famous Arctic explorer, was largely responsible for the movement that caused Norway to seek a King in the person of Prince Charles of Denmark. Many Americans had hoped that the new King would select Dr. Nansen as Norway's first minister to the United States, but it seems that he has been chosen to represent Norway at the London court.

DISINFECTED BARBERS.

Our German consuls have gone far ahead of us in hygienic requirements with reference to barber shops, according to Consul-General Guenther, of Frankfurt.

The municipal restrictions apply not only to the utensils and cosmetics, but



THE ROYAL FAMILY.

even to the personal cleanliness of the barber himself. The following rules have recently been promulgated by the government of a large German city: The cut-off hair must at once be removed; the floor of the shop must be washed at least twice per week; cold and hot running water must be supplied, and the barber must wash his hands with warm water before attending to a customer. No cretonne or carpets are permitted in barber shops. The head rest must be covered for each customer with a fresh napkin of paper or linen. The employees must wear clean, long upper garments of light color, without pockets. The soap used must be in form of powder or small tablets.

The latter from razors must be removed by means of paper. Instead of sponges pieces of woolen cloth or napkins have to be used. Alum or magnesia can only be used, kept in a powder box. The bowls and shaving brushes must be cleaned each time after having been used. Nobody is allowed to be shaved suffering from a visible skin disease, unless the proprietor of the barber shop is convinced that it is not contagious. Sponges, powder puffs, magnesia and styptics in lumps, and revolving brushes are prohibited. Scissors, brushes, and combs, as well as the hair-cutting machines and razors, must be cleaned with ammonia or soda and an antiseptic solution.

Not a Laughing Matter.

A pompous, plethoric Englishman was ascending the front steps of one of our sky-scrapers, when a hustling, cowboy style of a young man, rushed past him, giving him a vigorous slap upon that part of his anatomy which a very tight pair of corduroy pants made especially conspicuous. Looking back, the young man, much to his embarrassment, perceived the Englishman was an entire stranger.

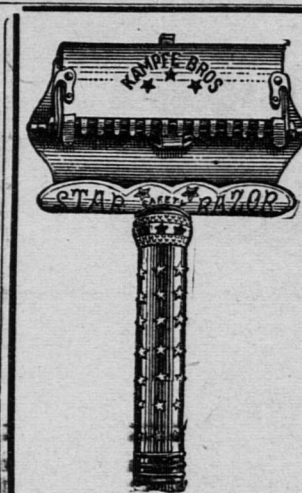
"I beg your pardon, my dear sir," he said, "I thought you were Hawkins."

The Englishman straightened himself, and with a most disgusted expression cried out, "Who the 'I' is 'Akins?' 'Akins may like that sort of a thing but Hi don't."

Horace to Susan.

"The ballot and the bullet go together," Horace Greeley once said to Susan Anthony. "You women say you want to vote; are you prepared to fight, too?"

"Yes, Mr. Greeley," answered Miss Anthony, "we are prepared to fight exactly as you have always fought—with the point of a goose quill."



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One of the most troubled men in Uncle Sam's Navy, on a certain Saturday last month was Rear Admiral Coghlan, commandant of the New York Navy Yard. He discovered it was his sixty-first birthday.

According to all accounts the admiral did not, or would not, know his age. His headquarters in the old frame building at the yard was fragrant when he walked upstairs yesterday morning. Sixty-one American Beauty roses were on his desk. At the entrance the admiral halted.

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J. H. GOODWIN
Room 436, 1215 Broadway, NEW YORK

The Derelict.

Jim Bannister jumped out of the train, his black bag in his hand, and his eyes went ranging up and down the platform in search of his wife and children. They generally were there to meet him when he came down from town on Friday evening. Finding that they were not visible, he left the station and took the road that led away from the town and the harbor towards the new suburb which had of late years set up in business as a watering place. It was cheap and healthy, and the boys liked to go down to the harbor and see the ships and talk to the sailors.

Bannister soon got out of town, for he was walking fast, but as the road began to rise his pace became slower till, as he neared the bend where the road turned toward the cluster of red brick villas, he was going quite leisurely.

A man was sitting on the stile at the corner—a tramp, he seemed to be. Bannister frowned. He was a hard-working man himself, and he did not like tramps—perhaps envied them a little. His face assumed a stern look as he went along.

As he approached the man got up and came slowly toward him. Yes, he was a tramp; there could be no doubt of it. His rough pilot cloth trousers



“AND I HAVE BEEN WAITING.”

were worn and stained. He wore no shirt, for the old tweed jacket was buttoned up to the neck. On his head was a battered soft felt hat; on his feet a pair of coarse seaman's shoes.

He stopped as he drew near the respectable man with the black bag, but he did not say a word. Bannister looked at him. Their eyes met, and the unspoken appeal was more eloquent than any words could have been. Plainly the man was a derelict.

So clear was the expression in the man's face that Bannister answered him as if he had spoken.

“Sorry I have nothing for you.”

The man's swarthy cheeks flushed.

“Did I ask you for anything?” he said. Then the next instant: “I beg your pardon. I am wrong. I did, though not in so many words.”

“You look as if you needed help,” Jim said awkwardly.

“Then my looks only tell the truth,” said the derelict, and as he spoke he smiled. The smile startled Bannister. This was the face of a cultivated man, of what one calls a gentleman, dirty and unshaven as it was. He felt that he could not offer this tramp a copper.

“I am sorry,” he said hastily, “but I can't stop to hear your story to-night.”

“Did I offer to tell it?” said the man calmly.

“No. Yet I should like to hear it.”

“I don't see the object of my telling it. It is a very common one. I quarreled with my best friend, an uncle. He treated me unjustly, or I thought he did. So I ran away to Australia to seek my fortune, and I found—this.”

He ended with a rueful downward glance at his tattered raiment.

“So you made your way back to the old country?” Bannister said, absently fingering the coins in his trousers pocket.

“Yes—and to the old town. And now that I have got here I can't find the courage to speak to a soul. You see, I worked my passage home, and I scarcely think any of my old friends would now be pleased to see me.”

He gave a short, bitter laugh.

“But you must have some relatives?”

“Only the uncle I told you of. He is dead. I have seen his grave in the churchyard. And the old house is in the hands of strangers.”

By this time they were moving on side by side, for Bannister was anxious to get home.

“I should like to ask your opinion about one thing,” said the derelict, abruptly.

“Well, what is it?”

“In books, when a man goes off as I did, there is generally some one that cares for him. Now how long do you think a girl would be likely to wait for a fellow, never getting word or sign from him all the time? Would she be likely to wait five years, do you think?”

Jim Bannister could have laughed aloud. He could have laughed at the

self.

He could hear the man's voice now, and he crouched lower, lest he might be seen.

“The poor fellow actually asked me if I thought a girl would wait five years for an absent lover, and I hadn't the heart to say what I thought. I said: ‘Yes—twenty years!’ Poor chap, I suppose he fancies somebody is waiting for him.”

The voice ceased; and the tramp, peering out from his hiding place, saw that Margaret had withdrawn her hand from the man's arm, and was walking a little apart from him.

“So she hasn't told him anything about me. Naturally!” said the tramp to himself.

He got back to the road, and thrusting his hand into his pocket, his fingers closed on the piece of money. In another instant he had dashed it down on the road, and was hastening back to the harbor.

That night he spent in an outhouse. The next day, driven by hunger, he went to a farm house, asking for work, but hoping to get some food. The farmer, by way of a joke, offered him a job, and seemed surprised when he jumped at the offer.

By degrees the tramp began to assume the appearance of a decent working man. He wore mole-skins instead of his old rags; on week-days he worked hard; but on Sundays he went and lay on the sand and listened to the surf breaking on the beach, and dreamed.

One Sunday afternoon, a little mite, three or four years old, got surrounded by the tide as she was building a castle on the sand. There was not a shadow of danger, but it was impossible to reach her dryshod. The tramp waded through the water, picked up the child, and looked around for her mother.

It was Margaret who dropped her book and came flying over the sands—Margaret!

He put the little one down gently, and turned away.

In a moment there was a pattering of soft footsteps behind him.

“Won't you let me thank you—? Oh, Alan, it is you! Don't you know me?”

“Yes Margaret, I know you, but I thought I had better keep away from you. I've treated you badly, precious badly. But I can't stand by and see you another man's wife.”

“Aunt Margaret! Auntie! Me want 'oo!” piped a childish voice. Alan Dean gave a great start. His heart beat wildly.

“What?” he cried. “You are not the child's mother? You are not Mr. Bannister's wife?”

“No. No, Alan. Jim Bannister married my sister. I—I knew you would come back, and I waited!”

“Your uncle found out after you had gone,” Margaret said, as they made their way slowly homeward a good hour afterwards, “that he was quite wrong. He had made a mistake in the accounts, and you were perfectly honest. He bitterly repented his words to you and would have written if he had known where to address you. He told me so himself. And to show that he was convinced that he had misjudged you he left you a half share of everything he had. The house is yours, and the farm with it.”

“Why, I thought Charley Hudson was to have that. He was the favorite, you know.”

“Yes, but your uncle thought he owed you some reparation for thinking you had cheated him, and so driving you away from home. He died almost four years ago. My sister had been married some time before that.”

“And you, my dearest? What have you been doing?”

“Oh, I live in London now. I have pupils. And, I have been—waiting.”

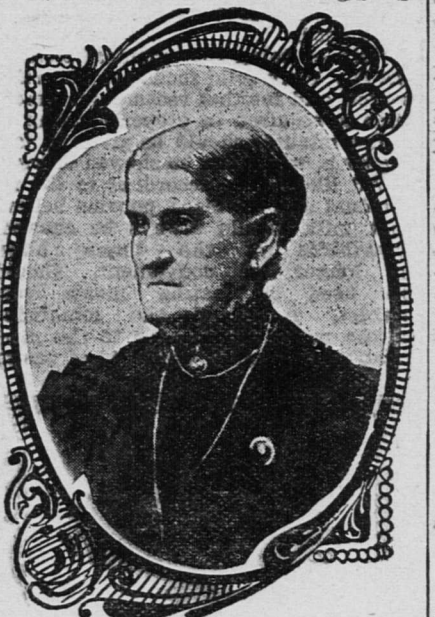
He turned suddenly and caught her by his breast. “Please God, my little girl,” he whispered, as he strained her yet closer to him, “our waiting days are nearly over!”

EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY.

Mother of Captain Gridley, of Dewey's Flagship, Holds Reception.

Mrs. Ann E. Gridley held a reception at her home in Washington, in December, in celebration of her eightieth birthday anniversary. The parlors were decorated in red with palms distributed about the rooms, making a pretty appearance.

Although an octogenarian, Mrs. Gridley is a well-preserved and active old lady, and discourses interestingly up



MRS. ANN E. GRIDLEY.

on the remarkable changes which have come under her observations of seventy years.

Mrs. Gridley is the mother of the late Capt. Gridley, who commanded the flagship Olympia of Admiral Dewey's fleet in the naval action of Manila Bay.

Beats Hanging.

“James,” said the teacher, “do you know what capital punishment is?”

“Yes, ma'am,” said Tommy. “It's when a fellow is naughty, and his mother shuts him up in the pantry where she keeps the cake and jam.”

It is calculated that there are 2,193 women journalists in the United States, 1,200 in Germany and 600 in England. Contrary to general impression, only 7 per cent of these are engaged in writing or editing fashion news.

CAMERON'S WATERLOO.

And This is a True Newspaper Story of Washington.

When he came into the office even the Angel Child knew he was looking for a job. It was written all over him, from the brim of his rusty hat to the tips of his well-worn shoes. And this is a true newspaper story of Washington.

The city editor knew what was coming, but refrained from signifying it until the request had been made.

“Nothing doing,” said the city editor, “unless you can help out on sports. We need somebody there just now.”

“Well, I can do a little of that,” Cameron said, and so he came to work on The News.

Nobody knew where he hailed from, and the Bohemian spirit which rules the newspaper profession prompted no one to ask. Somebody noticed his shabby clothes, concluded his bank account was not in working order, and a “silent fund,” subscribed by the staff, went to pay his board bill for two weeks and to put him on his feet.

He wrote sports, and soon aroused the newspaper fraternity by his wide knowledge of athletics and his supreme command of a vocabulary of slang the like of which had never been heard before, and which formed the basis for to-day's wonderful dictionary of sport terms.

He first distinguished himself by a daily series of baseball paragraphs which soon made the sport page of The News one of the most conspicuous features of the paper.

A still more brilliant achievement was in store for him, and a still greater surprise for the public, when one night the dramatic editor became ill and for sheer want of some one better to send the city editor told Cameron to cover Irving's performance of “Robespierre” at the National Theatre.

To the utter amazement of the entire staff, The News carried the next day a review of the performance which was a masterpiece of English in all its purity and splendid scope. Cameron was the only man who was not surprised in the sensation the review caused. He knew he could do it; the others didn't.

Cameron's versatility was marked. In unremitting and far-reaching use of profanity Cameron found no takers. It just rolled out, and those who got to know Cameron best attempted nothing that savored of reform. He had not been on the paper two weeks before his reputation for profanity had left all others at the post, and the occasional expressions of disapproval on the part of others sounded like the tinkle of a cow bell beside the rumbling flow of chosen words from Cameron when he was annoyed.

The boys didn't mind, but they quailed to think of what might happen if demure little Mrs. Parish, the social editor, ever heard Cameron swear. They dreaded the consequences, although nobody could really tell just what the result might be.

Cameron was a confirmed woman hater. He declared women to be the supreme nuisances of the earth and absolute impossibilities in business. That they should intrude into newspaper work and so hamper man's performance of his duties in a worthy calling he regarded with sincere contempt and unbiased scorn.

Mrs. Parish, on the contrary, was a gentlewoman to the tips of her fingers. Her slow, deliberate manner of speech bespoke her gentle Southern ancestry and gave some indication of her fine womanly character.

Despite his profound antagonism toward the gentler sex, Cameron thought enough of his position on the paper not to offend Mrs. Parish.

One day, however, he came into the office from a baseball game. The home team had lost, the day was hot, and as if to add to Cameron's ill humor, he found Mrs. Parish at the big table in the center of the room, her exchanges completely covering what little space might have been left for anyone else. With one sweep of his arm Cameron sent the papers flying to every corner of the room, saying:

“To hell with all this rot!”

Everybody heard. Every man in the room held his breath, expecting a scene. Mrs. Parish, manifestly surprised, looking calmly, first at the papers, then at Cameron, and in her slow, gentle voice, as if she were repeating her charming “Good afternoon!” she said:

“That's what I say, Mr. Cameron. ‘To hell with all this rot!’ But you know if I don't do it I don't get my dinner. But just the same I feel as you do, and when I go to some of these society people's houses and they compel me to talk with their servants rather than see me themselves, I say, ‘To hell with them!’”

Cameron looked like a man overboard. He gathered up the papers from the floor one by one. A sheepish look that had never been there before came over his face, and when he had carefully piled the papers on the table before Mrs. Parish he said, loud enough for the entire room to hear:

“You keep your papers here when and as long as you please, and the first fellow who interferes with you I'll kick him full of holes.”

SHE WORE ONLY SANDALS.

Pittsburg Society Shocked at Eminent Singer Who Does Not Believe in Wearing Stockings.

It is not considered proper to enter high society in Pittsburg without stockings on. Because she appeared without stockings at a reception given by society women of the East End, Madame Maria Sandal-Bransen, head of the vocal department of instruction at a fashionable musical school and wife of F. Celoste, of the Pittsburg Orchestra, has set the tongue of gossip wagging.

Mme. Sandal-Bransen does not believe in wearing stockings, and has not worn them since, when a girl of fourteen, her singing caught the fancy of King Oscar of Sweden, who paid for her education in the Conservatory of Music at Christiania. Mme. Bransen came to Pittsburg with her husband six weeks ago.

Since then she has been in popular demand at society functions, but no one ever suspected her antipathy to hosiery until this reception at the Musical Institute, when a careless little movement of the singer's gown disclosed a bare and dainty little foot inclosed in a sandal of ancient pattern.

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Send us your name and address and we will send you free and post-paid 24 pieces of our jewelry novelties to sell at 10 cents each. Everybody who shows them to will buy them of you. When send us the \$2.40 and we will at once send you this

Handsome Fur Scarf

It is nearly 46 inches long, made from black Lynx fur, has six full, bushy tabs, very latest style, and we know you will be more than pleased with it. When you receive it, we know you will say it is the most elegant and thoroughly good fur you have ever seen. Nothing similar to this scarf has ever before been offered as a premium; it will give years of satisfactory wear. It gives a stylish, dressy effect to the wearer's appearance. The only reason we can offer them is we had a large number of them made when such an expensive premium. We hope you will take advantage of our offer without delay. This is an extraordinary offer and cannot be duplicated by any other reliable concern. We trust you with our jewelry until sold. It costs you nothing to get this fur. Address,

COLUMBIA NOVELTY CO.,
Dept. 655, East Boston, Mass.

THE DANGER OF FILTH.

Crusade of New England Women to Encourage Cleanliness in Streets, Houses, Bodies, Clothes, Food and Drink.

The Woman's Health Club, of Boston, is doing an excellent work in the interests of public health by the publication of its booklets on hygienic subjects, and particularly by those which teach the great doctrine of cleanliness. They are written in a plain style, which can be understood by everyone who makes an attempt to read, though it is to be confessed that they will never reach the great mass of free-born naturalized American citizens who never read anything—not even a yellow newspaper. Yet they will accomplish much in the direction of educating and enlisting leaders and teachers of the future work for civic and household cleanliness, and other organizations could with profit emulate the Boston example. It would awaken more people to the theory that they have a right to prevent injury from the uncleanness of others. Clean streets, clean houses, clean bodies and clothes, and, most of all, clean water and foods—these are the prerequisites of public health, and they are privileges which everyone should enjoy. It has well been said that we have “God's own country, man's own back yards and the devil's own cesspool.” We have not yet emerged from the conditions of medieval cities—indeed, it is but a century since London itself was worse than a barnyard. At the rate that we are pouring filth into our rivers there will soon be a clean stream east of the Rocky Mountains. By all means let the crusade go on, and let the woman's health clubs receive our blessing and perchance some more substantial assistance.

Pussy Cat Rhyme.

Can you tell me why
A hypocrite sly
Can better decry
Than you can or I
On how many toes
A pussy cat goes?

A hypocrite neat
Can best counterfeit,
And so I suppose
Can best count her toes.

The Value of an Acre.

According to a statement prepared by a statistician, to sustain one person on fresh meat, 22 acres of land are required. If, however, this same amount of land be devoted to wheat culture it would feed 42 people; if to oats, 88; and if to potatoes, Indian corn and rice, 176 people.

A Happy Problem.

Pardon me, but I ought to tell you that Jones has run away with your wife.

Husband (bored)—Why run?

Goldfield, Nevada, has 250 incorporated Mining Companies, and instead of the barren desert of four years ago, is a bustling, bustling, up-to-date city of 8,000 inhabitants.

Books—Books

We have published some good ones specially suited for farmers. Books that will help every farmer to make more out of his farm. Write for our catalogue.

WEBB PUBLISHING CO.,
St. Paul, Minn.

Marlin Repeaters

are the original solid and reliable. This feature forms a solid shield of metal between the shooter's head and the cartridge at all times, throws the empties away from him instead of into his face, prevents smoke and gases from entering his eyes and lungs, and keeps the line of sight unobstructed. The MARLIN action works easily and smoothly, making very little noise. Our new automatic great operating locking device makes the Marlin the easiest breech-loading gun ever built. See page catalogue, 300 illustrations, cover in nine colors, mailed for three stamps.

The Marlin Firearms Co.,
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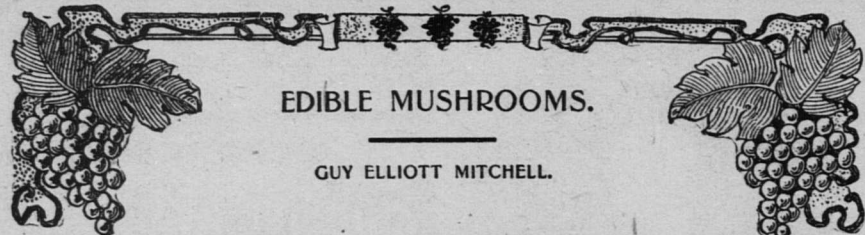
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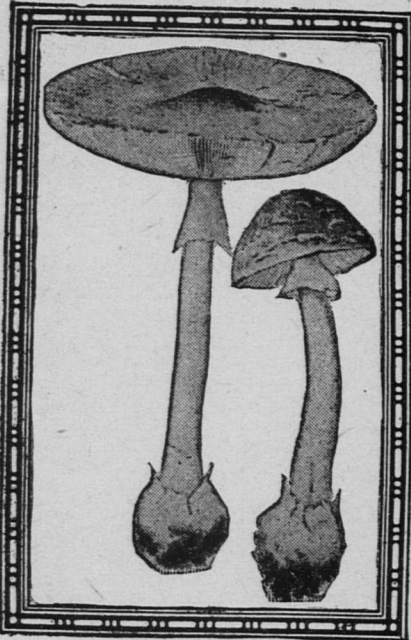
EDIBLE MUSHROOMS.

GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL.

"Mushroom Growing and Mushroom Spawning" is the title of a very interesting bulletin just issued by the Department of Agriculture. This is a subject which, to most farmers, is surrounded by a haze of mystery and hesitation, owing to the fact that there are a number of species of mushrooms which are poisonous.

Determining the Poisonous Fungi.

The first question a man will ask is, "How can I tell a toadstool from a mushroom?" The Department answers this question by saying that you cannot tell a mushroom from a toadstool because mushrooms are toadstools. The general belief is well-nigh universal in this country that the fleshy umbrella-shaped fungi are divided into two classes—mushrooms, which are edible, and toadstools, which are poisonous. The assumed difference does not exist. All fleshy umbrella-shaped fungi are toadstools; a number of these are edible, and commerce applies the name mushroom; but not a small number of other toadstools are edible, and a great many of them, probably the



THE FLY AGARIC.
Deadly Poison and Closely Resembles the Edible Mushroom.

most of them, are not poisonous. Ability to distinguish poisonous varieties from those that are edible is not easily learned. On the other hand those who wish to collect fungi for their own consumption or the market must begin by committing to memory the distinguishing marks of a few species. Until this is done one must not venture to trust to general rules for distinguishing good species from bad. There is one rule, however, which should be applied: no one, unless decidedly expert, should collect for eating the buttons, or small, unexpanded fungi, since in their young condition it is often impossible, even for experts, to recognize what the species is. The Department of Agriculture has issued a number of bulletins on mushroom growing which give certain rules for determining the difference between the edible common field mushrooms and those that are deadly poisonous. This subject is particularly treated in the Year Book for 1897; reprints of this portion can be obtained from the Division of Publications.

The mushroom in commerce is practically the fruit of the mushroom plant, and not the plant itself. The plant proper is a white or bluish white mold—the spawn—that grows in fields and manure piles. Comparing the mushroom to an apple tree, we have the trunk, branches and leaves buried in the ground, leaving only the apples themselves standing above the ground. The toadstool, like the apple, contains the means of reproduction—the apple contains seeds, while the toadstool is filled with microscopic, dust-like bodies having the same function as seeds.

Important Crop Abroad.

Mushrooms are extensively grown in England and France, and to a limited extent in Belgium, Germany and in many other countries. Paris, however, is the center of commercial production. In the vicinity of that city the culture of mushrooms is now almost entirely



A PLATE OF THE FINEST EDIBLE MUSHROOMS.

confined to the underground limestone quarries or cement mines. These caves are not unlike some of our mines with galleries or halls radiating in every direction. Most of these are well ventilated by shafts, protected at the surface by wooden towers. Until recent times the mushroom growers of Paris refused to allow visitors to these caves, some of which are miles in length—the cultural methods being carefully guarded. Even to-day it is not easy to obtain permission to make a casual visit to the mushroom caves. The total production of mushrooms in Paris alone in 1901 amounted to more than 10,000,000 pounds.

In the United States fresh mushrooms have only recently been of any importance commercially, although they are not grown to any extent

Many people who would enjoy mushrooms added to their menu are debarred because of the difficulty of obtaining them except at considerable expense, and because of unfamiliarity as to methods of home culture.

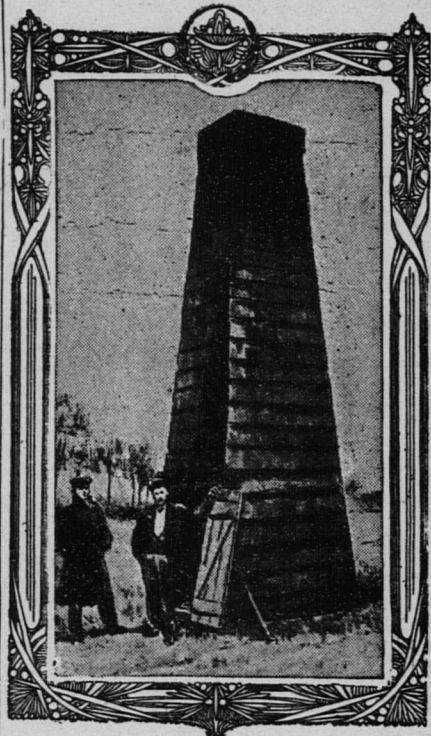
Mushrooms are easy to grow, and beginners are often as successful with them as are those having an extensive experience. Aside from preparing the manure and making up the beds, it is a clean crop to handle and occupies little space. The gathering, sorting, packing and marketing of the mushrooms can be easily taken care of by the women of the household.

Cellars or basement rooms where the temperature in the winter does not go below 55 degrees or does not rise above 65 degrees are suitable places for growing mushrooms. It is hardly advisable to grow them under the living part of the house, since the odor of the manure will permeate the dwelling. Stables that are not too cold in winter are suitable.

Preparation of the Beds.

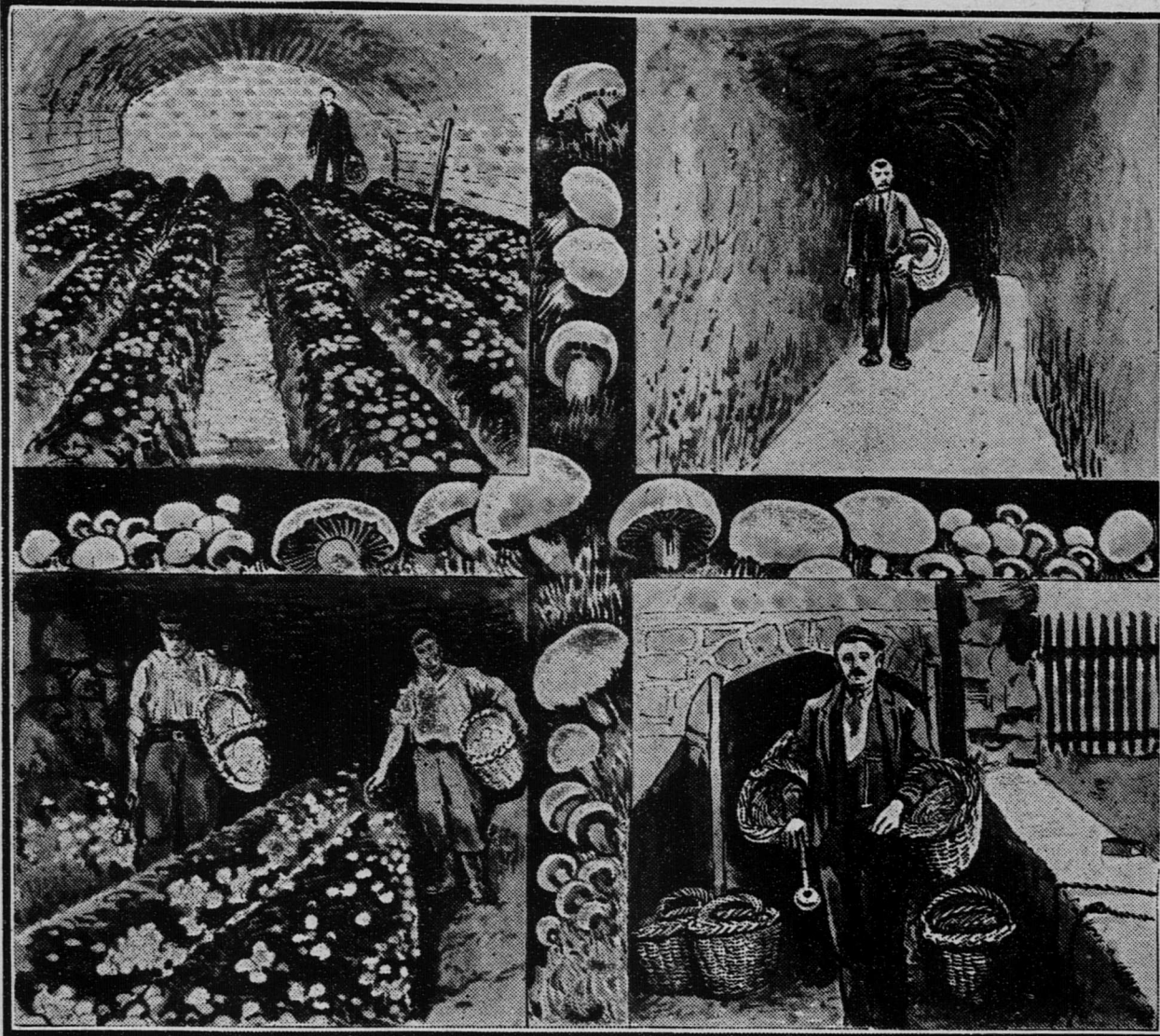
The mushroom bed is best prepared from horse manure that comes from well-bedded stables. Some straw is desirable, but a large percentage is objectionable and should be removed. The manure is cured by putting it under cover in piles three to four feet deep and of any length and width. It usually requires from ten to fifteen days to cure, but should not be put in the beds or boxes until the temperature has

cities, although many large growers continue to sell entirely by contract or by special orders to hotels and restaurants. The farmer, however, will find ready sale for any of the standard varieties. Should basement or cellar be unavailable, open-air culture may be resorted to, although this method



VENTILATOR OF PARISIAN MUSH-ROOM CAVE.

of growing is more difficult owing to the impossibility of maintaining even temperatures and controlling the moisture of the beds. The various bulletins



SCENES IN SOME OF THE GREAT MUSHROOM CAVES OF PARIS.

gone down to 100 degrees. A layer of the more strawy portion of the manure is first put on the bottom and then thoroughly tramped or pounded down. Succeeding layers are then applied and each packed down until the bed is 10, 12 or 14 inches deep. Cultivated mushroom spawn, used for planting the beds, may be obtained from nearly any seedman in the form of dried manure bricks. These should be broken up into pieces about 2 inches in diameter, planting each piece in the bed 8 to 10 inches apart by making a suitable hole 2 inches deep and pressing the spawn firmly into it. The hole should then be again filled with the manure and packed down firmly. The bed is covered loosely with excelsior or straw to retain the moisture and to

of the Department of Agriculture on mushroom growing may be obtained on application.

TO MAKE PERFECT PORK.

Method of Slaughtering Which Insures Wholesome Meat.

A Kansas City man has discovered a novel method of preparing pork for the market in a way that will give to the people a meat which is perfectly wholesome. The theory is advanced that when a pig is sent to slaughter, every squeal emitted in the process of slaughter is an audible announcement of a nervous reaction that effects every fiber of its body, producing such changes as will be detrimental to any one partaking of the flesh. The plan proposed is to drive the porker up an incline into a small pen. Just as he steps in the pen the platform tilts and runs him down a chute. At the end of this chute there is a bucket of slop or mash, or any other pig delicacy. The animal pokes his snout into the bucket when his whole head is caught in a trap and nitrous oxide renders him unconscious before he has time to let out even a little squeal. While the pig is in this state it is slaughtered. There is no excitement, no squeal and consequently no thermic changes.

The Strenuous Life.

"Indeed, Mr. Hurryup, this is so unexpected. You embarrass me very much."

Hurryup (glancing at the clock) "I'll give you one minute to recover from your embarrassment."

When the Stork Flew Down.

"Mama, were you at home when I was born."

"No, dear, I was at grandma's in the country."

"Wasn't you awfully surprised when you heard about it?"

At the Literary Tea.

Miss Sappho—"And you haven't said a word about my new poem."

Mr. Cholly—"Aw beg you' pawdon—gweat, you know—weally, Miss Sappho, I didn't think you could write to such a—aw—depth of profundity."

Too Much Yet Not Enough.

"What's the matter, Willie," asked grandma. "Did you eat too much dinner?"

"No," sobbed the little fellow, "I'm just feeling bad 'cause I didn't eat enough to make me feel uncomfortable."

CHEW FOODS THOROUGHLY.

GLADSTONE CHEWED MEAT
THIRTY-TWO TIMES—OTHERS
RECOMMEND FIFTY.

Certain Indigestion Preventative—
Less Food Well Masticated Fur-
nishes More Nourishment for Body
—Saliva A Digestive.

Gladstone chewed every mouthful of meat he ate thirty-two times, but sixty times is not too often to chew a mouthful of solid food, according to a well-known specialist on stomach diseases, who declares that it is the one sure way to avoid indigestion, stomach and intestinal troubles.

"Each mouthful should be chewed from fifteen to sixty seconds, according to the kind of solids it contains," he says. "Every piece should be ground into fine pulp and thoroughly mixed with the saliva in the mouth before it is in a condition to be properly digested. Swallowing should be a slow, almost formal action, for if a bite is gulped down even after it has been well masticated it will cause distress by lodging in the thorax for a few seconds and bringing on a dull heaviness in the chest and stomach."

"Some foods should be more thoroughly masticated than others. For instance, beef, veal, mutton—in fact, all heavy foods should be chewed for at least a minute, while soft cereals, mushes and well-cooked vegetables need not be held in the mouth for more than fifteen seconds before they will be ready to swallow. All liquids—tea, coffee, milk, wine, water—should be drunk slowly. Five minutes at least should be given over to the slow sipping of a cup of fluid, whether it is hot or cold, for a quantity suddenly put into the stomach is not healthful, and

IT
COSTS
10¢

HEALTH IN THE HOME

"O, Blessed Health! He who
has thee has little more to
wish for! Thou art above gold
and treasure."

IT'S
WORTH
\$10

What is it that you most want or most value in your life? Isn't it good health or something you must have good health to get? What then is good health worth to you? What would you give to avoid a day's sickness, after the sickness had come? "An Ounce of Prevention is Worth a Pound of Cure." If you will read the health page in Maxwell's Homemaker Magazine every month, for one year, and follow its teachings, you will never need to be sick or to pay a doctor's bill. What would that be worth to you? Wouldn't it be worth ten dollars? Of course it would. We all know that. Well you can save \$9.90 by reading Maxwell's Homemaker Magazine for one year. The Magazine will cost you just ten cents. No more—No less!

IT
COSTS
10¢

HOME COOKING

Cooking is one of the still
unseen powers that uplifts and
enables our great peoples to
progress.—Jennie C. Benedict

IT'S
WORTH
\$10

And Then About Cooking.

You've heard the old saying:

"The Lord sends the food,
and the Devil the cooks."

Good Cooking Contributes to Good Health.

As Shakespeare says:

"Let good digestion wait on
appetite, and health on both."

Did you ever hear of good digestion waiting on bad cooking? Bad Health goes with bad cooking. And the Home Cooking Department in Maxwell's Homemaker Magazine is an aid to the Good Health Department.

Good Cooking and Good Health!

They're The Gold Dust Twins that make the work of life easy and lead us on through happy and useful years to a hale and hearty old age. Sit right down—NOW—and send your dime, or five two-cent stamps, so as to get this magazine ONE WHOLE YEAR FOR TEN CENTS. The Good Health and Good Cooking Departments in Maxwell's Homemaker Magazine are not edited with a pair of scissors. They are edited with a set of brains, backed up by a life-time of study and experience. And what it has to tell is told in a plain, straightforward way that everybody can understand and know just what to do to enjoy Good Cooking and Good Health. When you send your subscription, write your name and post office address so plainly that you will be sure it will be entered right, and send with it One Dime or Five Two-Cent Stamps to

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MAXWELL'S
HOMEMAKER MAGAZINE,
1409 FISHER BUILDING, CHICAGO.

IT'S
WORTH
\$10

son should be more thoroughly masticated."

Chewing food thoroughly accomplishes the double results of mincing it so that the juices of the stomach can get at the individual particles and combining it with the saliva, which, in itself, is a powerful digestive agent.

Worse Than Welch Rarebit.

Microbes in the water,
Microbes in the air;
Microbes in the pie and cake,
Microbes everywhere;
Laying for us in the cold,
Likewise in the heat;
Every time we draw our breath
Or stop to drink or eat.

In horrid consternation
We vainly try to sleep;
We know that through the casement
The Microbes strive to creep;
Though as creation's mighty lords
We swagger and pretend,
The Microbe is the only one
Who triumphs in the end.

No Four Flushing.

The President stands pat on the American navy. And yet he maintains that it needs constant revision. Now let us take the problem home with us and work it out by the use of a little midnight Rockefeller.

Kirk's AMERICAN CROWN/ SOAP

is a green soap, consistency of paste, a perfect cleanser for automobile machinery and all vehicles; will not injure the most highly polished surface. Made from pure vegetable oils. If your dealer does not carry American Crown Soap in stock, send us his name and address and we will see that your wants are supplied. Put up in 12½, 25 and 50 lb. pails.

James S. Kirk & Company
CHICAGO, ILL.

Foster's Ideal Cribs

Accident Proof!

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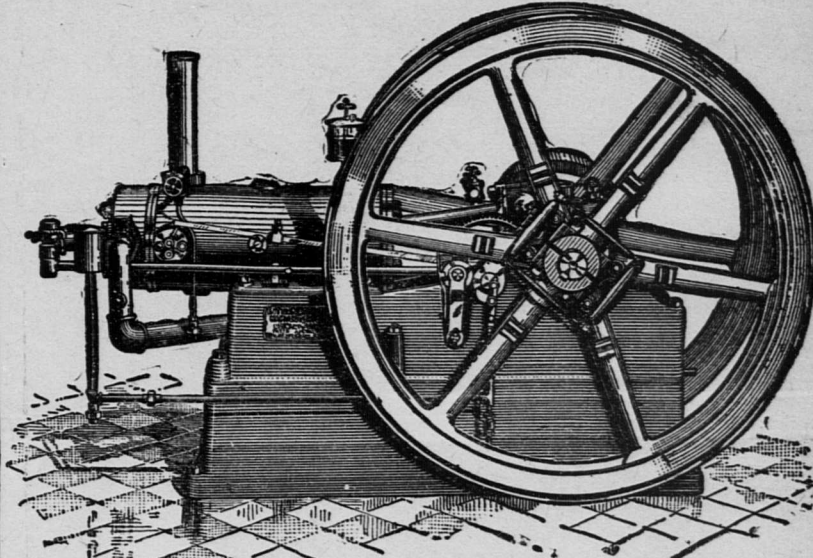


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